

1884.

BARR & SON,

FORMERLY

BARR & SUGDEN,

DESCRIPTIVE AUTUMN CATALOGUE

OF

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR

ALL SEASONS.

AMARYLLIS
ANEMONES
BOMAREAS
BRODIAEAS
CALOCHORTI
CAMASSIAS
CAMPANULAS
CARNATIONS
CHIONODOXA
CHRISTMAS ROSES
CHRYSTANTHEMUMS
CLEMATIS
CROCUS
CROWN IMPERIAL
CYCLAMEN
CYCLOBOTHRAS
CYPRIPEDIUM
DAFFODILS

DELPHINIUMS
DODECATHEON
EPIMEDIUMS
ERYTHRONIUMS
FREESIAS
FRITILLARIAS
GLADIOLI
GUERNSEY LILY
HEMANTHUS
HEPATICAS
HYACINTHS
IRIS
IMATOPHYLLUM
IXIOLIRION
LACHENALIAS
LAPAGERIA
LILY OF THE VALLEY
LILIES

MICHAELMAS DAISY
NERINE
ORNITHOGALUMS
PÆONIES
PHLOXES
PLANTAIN LILIES
POTENTILLAS
PYRETHRUMS
RANUNCULUS
SCILLAS
SNOWDROPS
SNOWFLAKES
SWEET VIOLETS
TIGRIDIAS
TRITOMAS
TROPÆOLUMS
TUBEROSE
TULIPS

GENERAL INDEX PAGES, 37 to 47.

“——— call the vales and bid them hither cast
Their bells and flowerets of a thousand hues.”—*Milton.*

BARR & SON,

12, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- I. **Quality.**—When the Dutch Bulbs are in flower we visit, professionally, the principal farms of Holland to inspect the crops, and draw our supply of roots from the healthiest "stocks" of the most reliable Dutch growers; and it is with the utmost confidence we recommend the bulbs, &c., offered, feeling sure they will give satisfaction.
- II. In our Experimental Grounds, we have a representative collection of Hardy Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants, and at Leiden, Holland, Messrs. de Graaff Brothers grow our Mexican, Californian, Cape Bulbs, &c. The culture at Tooting is under the direction of Mr. J. W. Barr, who was specially trained in the **Famed Bulb Gardens** of the Messrs. de Graaff Brothers.
- III. The collection of Daffodils we cultivate is the most unique ever brought together: it embraces almost every species and variety known to Gerrard, Parkinson, Haworth, Herbert, Salisbury, and Baker; also includes the new hybrids and varieties raised by Leeds, Backhouse, Nelson, Leichtlin, &c. These new Daffodils, after being classed by Mr. Barr, were finally named by the Committee appointed at the Daffodil Conference, held 1st April, 1884, in the large Conservatory, South Kensington, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. The labours of the Committee will be found recorded in all the Gardening Papers of May, and in continuation there appeared in *The Florist and Pomologist* (June, July, and August), published by Kent & Co., Paternoster Row, a supplementary descriptive list, embracing all Daffodils, from the earliest times to those named in 1884. Daffodils are all perfectly hardy, remaining uninjured in the open ground during the most severe winters; referring to the new kinds, the late Mr. Leeds remarked, "These are not ephemeral productions, but will last for centuries with very little care, as the common kinds have done in our gardens." Out of doors from the different varieties a succession of flowers is maintained from early in February to end of May; this year we cut flowers of our new Pyrenean Sulphur Daffodil (*N. Pallidus praecox*) in January. When cultivated under glass, three in a pot, Daffodils are very decorative, and a succession can be had from early in January, grown in the same way as the Hyacinth. *Arrangements have again been made for a series of Exhibitions of Cut Daffodils in connection with the various Spring Flower Shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, the Botanic Society, Regent's Park, and Crystal Palace, for 1885.*
- IV. **Medals, Certificates, etc.**—The Royal Horticultural Society have awarded to us, for our Exhibitions of New Daffodils, 2 Gold Medals, 6 Silver Medals, several other Medals, numerous Votes of Thanks, and many Certificates to individual Daffodils. From the Royal Botanic Society we have had many Awards, Certificates, and Medals for Daffodils. April 4 and 5 last, our Daffodils were the great feature at the Crystal Palace Flower Show.
- V. **Carriage by Rail** may be deducted at settlement of account, on orders for bulbs to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, and to all ports on the Irish Coast.
- VI. **Orders paid in advance**, if necessary to be sent by Rail, can either be forwarded carriage paid, or a liberal equivalent in goods added. *This latter course will be adopted unless we are otherwise instructed.*
- VII. **Hampers, &c.**—A small charge is made for these, and if returned within a fortnight, allowance will be made for the same. In returning empties, the sender's name should invariably appear on the label for identification. The date of dispatch and the name of the Railway Company notify by post.
- VIII. **Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Plants in Pots, Soils, Watson's Lawn Sand, Barr's Cut Flower and Fruit Conveyance Boxes, Barr's Improved Indoor Frames, Barr's Improved Hydropult Garden Engines**—on these we do not allow carriage.
- IX. **Five per cent.** may be deducted from accounts if paid within one month from date of invoice.
- X. **Post Office Orders** to be made payable at Post Office, Covent Garden, W.C. All cheques to be crossed, adding the words "and Co." Small amounts may be paid in Postage Stamps, or coin may be sent in a registered letter.

PARCELS POST.
BULBS POST PAID, TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Parcels Post offers great facilities in forwarding small packages, especially to families residing outside the radius of the Railway delivery. We shall avail ourselves of this mode of transit when the articles ordered weigh under seven pounds, and admit of being packed for safe transmission [by "*Parcels Post*," In the case of plants and heavy packages we shall, as hitherto, send by Rail.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL ORDERS.

- XI. To insure attention, *Foreign and Colonial orders should be accompanied by a remittance, a draft, or an "order to pay," on a London agent.* The remittance being sufficient to cover expense of cases, and also of carriage when the freight is required to be paid in advance.
- XII. Seeds and bulbs can now be despatched in cases to India, at the rate of 11. per lb., through the Indian Parcels Post, and seeds may also be sent by the ordinary mail, in packets of 8 oz. for 6d.
- XIII. In shipping plants to India, great care is exercised by us in selecting, preparing, and properly packing the same. Still, there are so many contingencies, that we cannot, in any way, hold ourselves responsible for the condition in which plants or bulbs reach their destination.
- XIV. Our experience in successfully preparing and shipping seeds and plants to India extends over a long period.

[Barr and Son,

A FEW SPECIALITIES.

- 21 **Barr's beautiful Dutch Mixture of Hyacinths, First Quality.** This splendid mixture of Hyacinths *s. d.* was specially arranged for by Mr. Barr on the occasion of his visit to one of the large Dutch Bulb Farms. The colours are evenly blended; including red, scarlet, purple, lavender, porcelain, azure-blue, mauve, white, rose, blush, yellow, &c., producing a fine effect in flower beds and borders, per 100, 22s. 6d.; per doz. 3 6
- 22 **Barr's beautiful Dutch Mixture of Hyacinths, Second Quality.** The assortment of colours is the same as in first quality, but the roots are smaller; we recommend these for mixed borders, shrubberies, and to naturalize in wild gardensper 100, 15s.; per doz. 2 6
- 23 **New Daffodils**, named by the Daffodil Conference Committee, valuable for out-door and indoor cultivation, see pages 9 to 14.
- 24 **Hyacinthus candicans** (*the Great Snow-white Summer-flowering Hyacinth*). This is perhaps the most ornamental of summer-flowering hardy bulbs; it attains a height of 3 to 6 feet, surmounted with 20 to 50 graceful pendant bell-shaped flowers, and is equally decorative for the flower border and conservatory. Figured in *The Garden*, 1881. Flowering bulbs, per doz., 3/6 & 4/6; each, 4d. & 0 6
- 25 **Colchicum speciosum rubrum.** The largest, richest coloured, and most beautiful of this family, flowering in profusion during the latter part of September and early in October; valuable for clumps and masses in borders or on rockwork. Figured in *The Garden*, 1877.....per doz., 21s.; each 2 0
- 26 **Colchicum autumnale**, double, pure white, very rare, and exceedingly handsomeeach 2 6
- 27 **Spiræa japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis** (*the variegated-leaved Spiræa*). Pure white feathery flowers, surmounted on red-tinted glossy stems, surrounded by an ample foliage of dark green leaflets, which are conspicuously traced throughout with golden-yellow veins; a handsome plant for the conservatory and sitting-room; culture same as Lily of the Valley, page 19. This plant is perfectly hardy, and in autumn, out of doors, the variegation of the leaves is most beautiful; strong plants, per doz. 10 6
- 28 **Chionodoxa Lucillæ** (*the Glory of the Snow*). Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the *Chionodoxa Lucillæ*, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling *Nemophila insignis* in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The *Chionodoxa Lucillæ* was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to our specimen a First Class Certificate. Collected roots, per 100, 1st size, 12s. 6d.; 2nd size, 10s. 6d.; 3rd size, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., & 1s.extra sized roots for pot culture, per doz. 3 6
- 29 **Chionodoxa Lucillæ** (*the Glory of the Snow*) home-grown cultivated roots, per 100, 1st size, 21s.; 2nd size, 15s.; per doz., 3s. 6d. & 2 6
- 30 **Puschkinia libanotica compacta**, white, shaded blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; a first-class spring-flowering bulb, taking rank with the *Chionodoxa*per doz. 7 6
- 31 **Leucojum vernum**, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., Collected rootsper 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6
- 32 " " white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., English roots12s. 6d.; " 2 0
- " *Leucojum vernum* (*Spring Snowflake*) is one of the earliest of beautiful Spring flowers; the blossoms, which resemble the Snowdrop, are snow-white, tipped green, and exceptionally handsome in outline, it is much prized for bouquets.
- 33 **Scilla sibirica.** In early Spring the effect of the intense rich blue of *Scilla sibirica* is charming in beds, masses, or edgings; when grown 3 to 6 roots in a pot it is a most desirable plant associated with early forced bulbsper 100, 5s. 6d.; larger bulbs 7 6
- 34 **Scilla bifolia**, fine ultramarine-blue. A most valuable plant out of doors, and charming for pot culture, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6
- 35 **Iris reticulata**, Sweet-Scented, for Early Forcing, 3 to 6 bulbs in a pot. If potted early, the brilliant deep violet, golden-blotched flowers of this beautiful Iris may be had under glass in January, and by successional pottings a continuous supply can be maintained till Marchper doz., 5s. 6d. & 7 6
- 36 **Iris persica**, Sweet-Scented, for Early Forcing, 3 in a pot. The beautiful pearly blue flowers, inlaid with purple and gold, of this charming Iris, may be had under glass in January and February, p. doz. 5 6
- 37 **Anemone fulgens.** This is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring-flowering anemones. The rich dazzling scarlet flowers, combined with a light elegant growth, render it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable for table bouquets or vases, the cut flowers lasting a long time in water. If the roots are planted early, and the weather is favourable, flowers may be gathered from Christmas; and, by successional plantings, say from August to April, a continuous display of flowers can be maintained till July. Collected roots per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6
- 38 **Anemone fulgens**, cultivated rootsper 100, 15s.; per doz. 2 6
- 39 **Anemone coronaria**, *Victoria Giant*, a new race of single Poppy Anemones, remarkable for vigorous growth, and unusually large saucer-shaped flowers, with great variety in shade and colour, also great profusion of bloomper 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz. 1 0
- 40 **Helleborus niger** (*the Christmas Rose*), clumps to flower under glass.....each, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 30 0
- per doz., 15s., 21s., & 30 0
- 41 **Helleborus orientalis punctatus** (*the Purple-Flowered Spotted Eastern Lenten Rose*). A beautiful variety of the Caucasian *Helleborus*, which we confidently recommend for pot culture, flower borders, and to naturalize in wild gardens, orchards, or woods.....per doz. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. & 15 0
- Lachenalias.** Nelson's new varieties, see p. 42.
- 42 **Lapageria alba**, a magnificent climber, producing in profusion bunches of snow-white flowers of great substance many months in successioneach, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s., 42s. & 63 0
- 43 **Heuchera Richardsoni**, during the Spring and early Summer months no foliage plant in or out of doors will compare with this, either for effect in the flower borders or the gathered leaves for table decoration. The leaves resemble a *Zonale Geranium*, but with a silky texture, and having a rich brown satin-like lustre. (Extra sized plants, per doz., 15s.; each, 1s. 6d.) per doz., 10s. 6d.; each 1 0
- 44 **Barr's No. 1 New Golden Yellow Crocus**, roots of unusual sizeper 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz. 0 9
- BARR & SON'S PREPARED CHARCOAL AND COCOA FIRE**, adapted for growing Ferns in Plant Cases, and Bulbs in Jardinets, Glasses, &c. When the Prepared Cocoa Nut Fibre and Charcoal is used for glasses, before putting in the Bulbs the glasses should be filled with the preparation, and water given till it can absorb no more. On this, place the Bulb, and fasten it down with brown paper as you would a jam pot, leaving an opening for the shoot. When the Bulb has sufficiently rooted into the preparation, untie the paper, and after this keep the material in the glass always wet. No. 1 quality, 6/- per bushel; 2/- per peck. No. 2 quality, 4/6 per bushel; 1/6 per peck.

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR SHRUBBERIES, AND NATURALIZATION IN WILD GARDENS, WOODLAND WALKS, ETC.

per 1000. per 100. per doz.					per 1000. per 100. per doz.								
s. d. s. d. s. d.					s. d. s. d. s. d.								
45	Anemones, double and single, in mixed colours	30	0..	3	6..	0	8	67	Hyacinths, a beautiful mixture	15	0..	2	6
46	Anemones fulgens (the Scarlet Windflower)	10	6..	1	6			68	Hyacinthus candicans, the great snow-white summer- flowering Hyacinth	15	0..	2	6
47	Allium aursum (Moly), bright yellow	7	6..	1	6			69	Iris barbata, in mixture	21	0..	3	6
48	Allium dasycarpum, large purple flower heads	3	6..	1	6			70	Blue Flag Iris	21	0..	3	6
49	Alstroemeria, mixed varieties	15	0..	2	6			71	English and Spanish Bulbous Iris, in mixture	5	6..	1	0
50	Asclepias tuberosa & incarnata	7	6..	1	6			72	Dwarf Flag Iris, in mixture	15	0..	2	6
51	Brodiaea congesta, purple	7	6..	1	6			73	Lenten Roses, 12/, 18/, & 24/ per doz.				
52	Camassia esculenta	7	6..	1	6			74	Lilies, vars. of Davuricum	21	0..	3	6
53	Chionodoxa Lucilla, the most beautiful blue spring flower, collected roots	7	6..	1	0			75	Meadow Saffron, Autumn Flowering, in mixture	12	6..	2	0
54	Christmas Roses, 5/6, 7/6, & 10/6 per doz.	12	6..	1	6..	4		76	Meadow Saffron, Spring Flowering	10	6..	1	6
55	Crocus, in mixture	30	0..	5	6			77	Ornithogalums	5	6..	1	0
56	Crown Imperials, in mixture	30	0..	5	6			78	Pæonias, in mixture	60	0..	7	6
57	Daffodils, in mixture, including the Trumpet, Mock, and True Narcissus, 42/, 50/, & 63	7	6..	1	6			79	Pyrethrums, double, in mixture	50	0..	5	6
58	Dog's Tooth Violets, in mixture	50	0..	7	6..	1	6	80	Pyrethrums, single, in mixture	30	0..	4	6
59	Feather Hyacinth	10	6..	1	6			81	Scilla sibirica	42	0..	5	6
60	Fritillarias, in mixture	10	6..	1	6			82	Solomon's Seal	15	0..	2	6
61	Fumitory	10	6..	1	6			83	Snowdrops, double and single	21	0..	2	6
62	Funkia (the Plantain Lily of Japan), mixed varieties	21	0..	3	6			84	Spring Snowflakes	7	6..	1	6
63	Gladiolus byzantinus and Colvilli, in mixture	5	6..	1	0			85	Summer Snowflakes	10	6..	1	6
64	Graps Hyacinths	7	6..	1	6			86	Starch Hyacinths, blue	7	6..	1	6
65	Hemrocallis, The Day Lily	25	0..	4	6			87	Spiræa japonica	30	0..	4	6
66	Hspaticas, blue and red	21	0..	3	6			88	Spiræa palmata, 9d. each				7
								89	Triteleia conspicua, mixed	25	0..	3	6
								90	Tritomas grandis and glau- cescens	50	0..	7	6
								91	Wood Hyacinths, mixed	42	0..	5	6
								92	Winter Aconites	21	0..	2	6
								93	Old-fashioned White Lillies	21	0..	3	6

A SELECT LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

We have made a careful selection of the very best and most distinct varieties of Strawberries, and recommend all of them, feeling confident they will give the greatest satisfaction; others sorts can also be had.

Less quantities than 50 of a sort will be charged at a little higher rate.

per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.	
Alpine, red and white	3 6	Frogmore Late Pine	7 6	President, great cropper	5 6
Auguste Nicaise, large crimson	3 6	Hautbois (Myatt's)	3 6	Prince Arthur, fine	3 6
Bicton Pine, white, large	3 6	James Veitch, superior flavour	5 6	Royalty, pale crimson	3 6
Black Prince, early	3 6	Keen's Seedling, early	5 6	Sabreur, dark crimson	3 6
British Queen	5 6	La Constanté	5 6	Sir C. Napier	5 6
Dr. Hogg, very large	5 6	La Grosse Sucrée	5 6	Sir Joseph Paxton, extra	5 6
Duc de Magenta, crimson	5 6	Loford Hall seedling	7 6	Souvenir de Kieff	5 6
Elton Pine, late	3 6	Lucas, large	5 6	The Amateur, fine flavour	5 6
		Marguerite, forces well	3 6	Vicomtesse Hélicart de Thury	5 6

Strawberry Plants, in small Pots, 4/6 per dozen; in Fruiting Pots, 12/- to 18/- per dozen.

FRUIT TREES.

Strong healthy selected plants, ready November to March. Early orders solicited.

	Fine Trained Trees, Standards.		Untrained Trees, Standards.		Fine Trained Trees, Dwarfs.		Untrained Trees, Dwarfs.		Fine Half- Standard Trees, In Pots.		Fine Dwarf and Pyramid Trees, In Pots.		Fine Trained Trees, Pyramids.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
APPLES	12	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
APRICOTS	10	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
CHERRIES	12	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
NECTARINES	12	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
PEACHES	10	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
PEARS	10	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
PLUMS	10	6	to	15	6	2	6	to	5	6	2	6	7	6
ALMONDS, Sweet	each	2	6	to	3	6								
CRABS, Siberian	each	2	6	to	3	6								
FIGS, in Pots	each	3	6	to	7	6								
Castle Kennedy	each	3	6	to	7	6								
MEDLARS	each	3	6	to	7	6								
MULBERRIES	each	7	6	to	21	0								
QUINCES	each	2	6	to	7	6								
SERVICES	each	2	6	to	7	6								
SPANISH CHESNUTS	each	3	6	to	7	6								
WALNUTS	each	3	6	to	7	6								
BARBERRIES	per doz.	7	6	to	12	0								
BLACKBERRIES, American and others	per doz.	18	0	to	30	0								
CRANBERRIES	per doz.	12	0	to	18	0								
CURRENTS	per doz.	6	0	to	12	0								
GOOSEBERRIES	per doz.	6	0	to	12	0								
NUTS, COB	per doz.	12	0	to	18	0								
NUTS, FILBERT	per doz.	12	0	to	18	0								
RASPBERRIES per doz. 3/6 to 7/6, per 100 21	per doz.	12	0	to	18	0								
STRAWBERRIES in Fruiting Pots per doz. 12	per doz.	12	0	to	18	0								
GRAPE VINES, medium, strong, and extra strong, each 7/6, 10/6, 15	each	7	6	to	15	0								

[Barr and Son,

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS.

(A) COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc.,

Consisting of Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs.

In the Collections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the varieties are more choice than in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	1.	2.	8.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in named varieties</i>	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Collection "4."	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Collection "9."
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	30	20	15	10		30	20	18	10	
<i>Tulips, named varieties</i>	100	70	50	24		100	70	50	24	
<i>Jonquills, sweet scented</i>	30	24	18	12		30	24	18	12	
<i>Ixias, mixed varieties</i>	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Sparaxis</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Tritonias</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Babianas</i> " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
<i>Crocus, choice named varieties</i>	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
<i>Snowdrops, large</i>	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
<i>Scilla sibirica, the richest blue</i>	50	40	25	12		50	40	30	15	
<i>Cyclamen persicum, charming</i>	6	4	3	2		6	4	4	2	
<i>Chionodoxa Lucillæ, collected roots</i>	50	40	30	20		50	40	30	20	

(B) COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc.,

Arranged for those who prefer simply a few sorts of easily cultivated Winter and Spring-flowering bulbs.

In the Collections 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the varieties are more choice than in 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in named varieties</i>	75	60	40	20	10	75	60	40	20	10
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	40	30	20	15	8	40	30	20	15	8
<i>Tulips</i> " "	150	100	70	40	20	150	100	70	40	20
<i>Jonquills, sweet-scented</i>	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
<i>Scilla sibirica</i>	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
<i>Chionodoxa Lucillæ, collected roots</i>	50	40	30	20	10	50	40	30	20	10

(C) COLLECTIONS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

Best adapted for out-door decoration, all Spring-flowering.

In the Collections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, the *Hyacinth*, *Polyanthus Narcissus*, *Tulip*, *Crocus*, *Anemone*, *Ranunculus*, and *Crown Imperial*—will each be sent in mixed colours. In the Collections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, these bulbs will be more select, and sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£2 15s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Hyacinths, in beautiful colours</i>	100	75	50	25	12	100	75	50	25	12
<i>Polyanthus Narcissus</i> " "	30	20	12	6	3	30	20	12	6	3
<i>Daffodils, various</i> " "	100	75	50	30	12	100	75	50	30	12
<i>Tulips, various colours</i>	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Crocus</i> " "	500	400	200	100	50	500	400	200	100	50
<i>Anemones</i> " "	200	100	75	50	25	200	100	75	50	25
<i>Ranunculus</i> " "	200	150	100	50	25	200	150	100	50	25
<i>Snowdrops</i>	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Crown imperials, various colours</i>	9	9	6			9	9	6	3	
<i>Scilla sibirica, the richest blue</i>	30	20	15	6	3	30	25	20	12	6
<i>Chionodoxa Lucillæ, collected roots</i>	30	20	20	12	6	30	20	20	12	6

(D) COLLECTIONS FOR NATURALIZATION IN WOODLAND WALKS, AND WILD GARDENS.

Ready to send out in October.

In the Collections 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, the *Narcissus*, *Gladolus*, *Crocus*, *Scillas*, *Muscari*, and *Lilies*, will each be sent in mixed colours; those in 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, will be sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
<i>Narcissus, mixed varieties</i>	300	200	150	70	30	300	200	150	70	30
<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Winter Aconites, yellow</i>	300	200	150	80	40	300	200	150	80	40
<i>Gladolus, mixed varieties</i>	100	75	50	30	20	100	75	50	30	20
<i>Crocus</i> " "	500	400	300	150	75	500	400	300	150	75
<i>Scillas</i> " "	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
<i>Day Lilies and Plantain Lilies</i> ...	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Dog's-Tooth Violets, purple</i>	100	75	50	20	10	100	75	50	20	10
<i>Lilies, mixed varieties</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Triteleia</i>	200	150	100	50	30	200	150	100	50	30
<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
<i>Crown Imperials</i>	20	16	12	6	3	20	16	12	6	3

Any customer having a preference for collections of bulbs offered by other London houses—whether advertised in catalogues, daily papers, or other periodicals—the same may be had from us at the prices and terms of the advertisers.

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

N.B.—The Marginal Numbers in the Catalogue are changed annually.

130 *Chionodoxa Luellii*, home-grown cultivated roots, per 100, 1st size, 21/; 2nd size, 15/; per doz., 3/6 & 2/6
Barr and Son,

FOR CULTURE IN GLASSES, JARDINETTS, POTS, AND FOR EXHIBITION.

CULTURE.—Immediately after potting the Hyacinth, which may be done in succession, from September to December, *place the pots out of doors on a bed of ashes*, and cover with six inches of the same material, but if it can be commanded, a covering of cocoa fibre is preferable; in six to eight weeks the pots will be full of roots. If very early flowers are required, those potted in September may be forced gently in December, giving abundance of water; but if finely developed trusses and rich colours are preferred to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but when removed from under the covering out of doors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed to develop their flowers gradually and naturally, water being given regularly and freely, as it is well known to professional cultivators that failures, for the most part with Hyacinths, arise from allowing the soil to become dry. Abundance of air is necessary, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation should be scrupulously avoided, as these, and such like causes, shrivel up the flower buds. To secure a succession of Hyacinths, remove from under the ashes or fibre a proportion say once a fortnight from the middle of December to middle of February.

If the Hyacinth is grown in glasses, the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal be placed in the glass to keep the watersweet. It is, however, preferable to fill the glasses with prepared Charcoal and Cocoa Fibre (for which see p. 3). Place the glasses in a room without a fire, or, better still, in the shady part of a greenhouse, and when the glass is full of roots and the plant has made a little top growth, place it in the sunniest situation at command till the flower spike is well developed; then remove the glasses where the flowers are to be enjoyed.

When cultivated in jardinetts, the Hyacinth may be associated with other early-flowering bulbs, such as *Scilla sibirica*, Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, Narcissus, *Iris reticulata*, &c. Barr & Son's prepared "Cbareol and Cocoa Fibre" should invariably be used (see p. 3); the preparation must always be kept moist, and the surface covered with fresh green carpet moss when the jardinet is in the sitting-room.


The \dagger denotes varieties with double flowers. These, with the exception of those which have semi-double flowers, are unsuitable for growing in glasses and jardinetts, or for forcing. The finest of the double varieties we quote, and recommend them to be grown in pots.

The "ex" indicates the sorts which produce the largest or most perfect flowers, and cultivators of the Hyacinth for exhibition should select from those only.

A visit to the Metropolitan and Provincial Hyacinth Exhibitions, shows the superiority of single over double Hyacinths, it being estimated that the proportion of single to double flowers staged is about fifty to one.

When an order is given for any of the under-mentioned "Selections," and it is stated they are for glasses, jardinetts, or exhibition, single kinds will be sent. If this is not specified, the selection will include a proportion of double varieties.

The varieties of Hyacinths in the collections offered are those which Mr. Barr personally selected during the many visits of inspection he has made to the bulb farms of Holland, and which have proved the most worthy of cultivation; the bulbs have all been carefully selected, and are from the bulb farms of the best and most experienced Dutch growers.

 We have omitted from the list several familiar sorts as the bulbs did not make a satisfactory growth this year.

	f.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
--	----	----	----	--	---	----	----

year.					£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.									
131	100	choice	exhibition	Hyacinths	5	5	0	137	25	extra	fine	varieties	of	Hyacinths	...	1	1	0		
132	50	"	"	"	2	10	0	138	12	"	"	"	"	"	10/6	&	0	12	0	
133	25	"	"	"	1	5	0	139	3	each	in	30	very	fine	varieties	.....	3	3	0
134	12	"	"	"	0	15	0	140	3	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	2	2	0	
135	100	extra	fine	varieties	of	Hyacinths	...	141	3	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	1	10	0	
136	50	"	"	"	2	2	0	142	1	"	"	12	"	"	"	7/6	&	0	9	0

each—s. d.

143	*Bella Donna, delicate rose, striped pink, large truss, ex.	I	0	153	*La Prophète, rose-pink, striped carmine, handsome truss, ex.	0	8
144	†Bouquet Royal, blush-rose, with pink eye, long handsome truss, ex.	0	8	154	†Noble par Merite, rose, shaded pink, large bells, compact truss, ex.	0	6
145	*Cosmos, rich rosy pink, fine truss, ex.	0	8	155	*Norma, satin-rose, handsome, ex.	0	7
146	†Duke of Wellington, fine light rose, large compact handsome truss, ex.	0	8	156	†Prince of Orange, light red, fine truss ...	0	9
147	*Elise, rose, fine truss, ex.	0	9	157	*Princess Charlotte, beautiful rose-pink, large compact truss, ex.	0	10
148	*Fabiola, fine rose-pink, striped carmine, large bells and large spike, ex.	0	9	158	*Princess Helena, beautiful rose-pink, large compact truss, ex.	I	9
149	*Giant des Roses, beautiful rose, large handsome truss, ex.	0	10	159	*Sultan's Favourite, delicate rose, striped pink, handsome truss, ex.	0	8
150	†Grootvorst, blush, large compact truss, ex.	0	6	160	*Rubra Maxima, delicate rose, splendid truss, ex.	I	0
151	*Giganteus, blush, large compact truss, ex.	0	8	161	†The Competitor, light rose, large bells, and large handsome truss.	I	0
152	*L'Adorable, rose, carmine-striped, fine compact truss, ex.	0	8				

162 *Amy. scarlet. fine truss. ex. o 6 | 169 †Koh-i-noor, bright salmon-pink, large

162	*Amy, scarlet, fine truss, ex.	0	163	*Cavalgnae, salmon, striped deep rose, very large truss, ex.	1	9
163	*Cavalgnae, salmon, striped deep rose, very large truss, ex.	1	9			
164	†Disraeli (Improved Bouquet Tendre), deep red, large truss (new), ex.	0	9			
165	†Frederick the Great, semi-double, bright pink, fine full truss, ex.	1	0			
166	*Garibaldi, rich crimson, large splendid truss (new), ex.	3	6			
167	*Gertrude, rose-carminé, fine compact truss, ex.	0	8			
168	*King of Reds, deep scarlet, white centre, compact spike, splendid (new) ex.	4	0			
169	*Lord Macaulay, carmine, changing to vivid crimson-scarlet, large truss, ex.	1	0			
170	*L'Étincellante, very bright crimson-scarlet, large compact truss, ex.	1	0			
171	*Lord Macaulay, carmine, changing to vivid crimson-scarlet, large truss, ex.	1	0			
172	*Miss Nightingale, orange-red, large truss, ex.	1	0			
173	*Mr. Robert Steiger, rich rose-carminé, large compact truss, ex.	0	6			
174	*Mrs. Beecher Stowe, rich rosy red, large splendid truss, ex.	1	0			
175	*Newton, rosy red, large fine truss, ex.	1	6			
176	*Pellissier, intense deep rich crimson, large compact truss, ex.	1	3			

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

HYACINTHS FOR POTS OR GLASSES—*contd.*, each—s. d.

177 *Queen Victoria, bright pink, large handsome truss, ex.	1 0
178 *Solfaterre, brilliant orange-scarlet, yellow centre, large compact truss, ex.	0 10
179 *Victor Emmanuel, light carmine-scarlet, large truss, ex.	3 6

THE MORE DELICATE AND SOFTER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS AZURE, LIGHT PORCELAIN, Etc.

183 †Bloberg, beautiful clear azure-blue, large bells, good truss, ex.	0 6
184 *Blondin, rich azure-blue, bottom of tube bluish purple, large truss, ex.	1 0
185 *Cœlestina, clear transparent blue, ex.	1 0
186 *Cilo, sky-blue, white centre, large bells, fine truss, ex.	0 9
187 *Couronne de Celle, beautiful azure-blue, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6
188 *Czar Peter, beautiful clear blue, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0 10
189 *Grand Maître, fine porcelain-blue, very large truss.	1 6
190 *La Perle, fine clear rich blue, large compact truss, ex.	1 0

THE DARKER AND RICHER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS DARK PORCELAIN, PURPLE, BLACK, Etc.

200 *Anna Bolena, rich purple, large truss, ex.	1 0
201 *Argus, dark violet-blue, clear white eye, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6
202 *Baron Von Humboldt, glittering purple, outside black, large fine truss, ex.	0 8
203 *Baron Van Tuyll, rich purple, large compact truss, ex.	0 6
204 *Bleu Moresque, purple-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6
205 *Charles Dickens, dark porcelain, shaded lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6
206 *Duke of Connaught, dark blue, large handsome truss, ex.	1 6
207 †Garrick, dark lavender, shaded puce, compact handsome truss, ex.	0 8

MAUVE AND MAGENTA.

216 *Arnold Prinsen, mauve-lilac, fine truss, ex.	2 0
217 *Charles Dickens, glittering lilac, large fine truss, ex.	1 0
218 *Jeschko, rich lilac, large truss, ex.	0 10
219 †Karel Kroonprince of Sweden, dark mauve, shaded violet, large truss, ex.	0 9
220 *L'Honneur d'Overveen, mauve, handsome truss, ex.	1 6

PURE WHITE.

226 *Albus Maximus, large full truss, ex.	1 0
227 *Albus superblissimus, large full truss, ex.	0 8
228 *Baroness Van Tuyll, long handsome truss, ex.	0 8
229 †Bouquet Royal, long compact truss, ex.	0 10
230 *Cheval Blanc, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	1 0
231 †Flevo, compact, fine truss, ex.	0 9
232 *Grande Védette, large bells and truss, ex.	0 8
233 †Groetvorstin, large handsome truss, ex.	0 9
234 *La Franchise, large handsome truss, ex.	0 9
235 *La Grandesse, the largest and handsomest truss, ex.	1 3

WHITE SHADED ROSE, Etc.

243 †Anna Maria, blush, neat bells with violet centre, good truss.	0 6
244 *Anna Paulowna, white, shaded rose, large compact truss, ex.	0 6
245 *Cleopatra, blush-white, large bells, fine thick truss, ex.	0 8
246 *Grandeur à Merveille, white, shaded rose, immense compact truss, ex.	0 8
247 †La Virginité, blush-white, very large bells, fine truss	0 6

YELLOW, CITRON, PRIMROSE, SALMON, Etc.

254 *Citronnière, citron-yellow, fine truss, ex.	0 9
255 *Heroline, primrose, large truss, ex.	0 10
256 *Herman, apricot-salmon, fine truss, ex.	0 8
257 *Ida, rich primrose, large truss, ex.	1 6
258 *John Stuart Mill, primrose, fine truss, ex.	1 0
259 *King of Holland, apricot colour	0 8
260 *L'Or d'Australie, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	1 0

each—s. d.

180 *Victoria Alexandrina, intense crimson, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
181 *Von Schiller, deep salmon-pink, large compact truss, ex.	0 10
182 *Vuurbaak, crimson-scarlet, large full truss, new and beautiful, ex.	3 6

BLUE, SUCH AS AZURE, LIGHT PORCELAIN, Etc.

191 *Leonidas, beautiful rich blue, large bells, fine truss, ex.	0 6
192 *Lord Derby, pearl-blue, very large truss, ex.	1 0
193 *Lord Raglan, pretty porcelain-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 8
194 †Magnificent, clear azure-blue, large bells, fine truss (new), ex.	3 6
195 *Pieneman, fine rich light blue, very large bells, and large truss, ex.	0 8
196 *Regulus, rich porcelain-blue, fine truss ...	0 8
197 *William Robinson, lilac, white centre, fine truss	1 0
198 †Van Speyk, lilac, large truss, ex.	0 8
199 *Victor Emmanuel, silvery grey, large truss, ex.	1 6

General Havelock, rich glittering purple, very large truss, ex.

208 *General Havelock, rich glittering purple, very large truss, ex.	0 8
209 *King of the Blues, rich dark blue, large bells, magnificent compact spike, ex.	0 9
210 *Lord Melville, glittering purple, white centre, large truss, ex.	0 8
211 *Marie, dark purple-blue, striped indigo, immense spike, ex.	0 6
212 *Prince Frederick, rich purple-blue, large handsome truss, ex.	1 0
213 *Prince of Wales, dark blue, white eye, large truss, ex.	1 6
214 *Uncle Tom, rich black-purple, fine truss ...	0 6
215 *William the First, rich glittering purple, large handsome truss, ex.	0 6

221 *L'Unique, mauve, fine.	0 6
222 *Lord Hartington, purple-mauve, very large truss, ex.	1 0
223 *Mr. Van Vree, dark mauve, fine truss, ex.	1 0
224 *Petor Barr, mauve, white eye, fine truss, ex.	1 6
225 *The Shah, dark violet, velvety crimson edged bells, fine compact spike (new), ex.	3 6

236 †La Tour d'Auvergne, large bells, large handsome truss, early, ex.	0 8
237 *L'Innocence, large bells, large splendid truss, ex.	1 3
238 *Madame Van der Hoop, large bells, large compact truss, ex.	0 10
239 *Mont Blanc, large bells, large compact handsome truss, ex.	1 0
240 *Nectar, neat bells, fine truss, ex.	1 6
241 †Prince of Waterloo, compact truss, ex.	0 8
242 *Queen Victoria, handsome truss, ex.	0 8

248 *Mammoth, white, tinged rose, very large bells, large truss	0 8
249 *Princess Marie, white, rose-shaded, large compact truss, ex.	1 6
250 *Seraphine, white, shaded rose, large bells, very large truss, ex.	0 8
251 †Triumph Blandina, white, beautifully tinged rose, pink centre, fine truss, ex.	0 8
252 *Tubæflorus, blush-rose, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
253 *Voltaire, white, shaded rose, large bells ...	0 8

261 *Primrose Perfection, deep yellow, large bells, fine truss (new), ex.	2 6
262 *Queen of Yellows, clear yellow, fine compact truss (new), ex.	4 0
263 *Rowland Hill, fine yellow, fine truss ex.	1 0
264 *Sonora, salmon, fine truss, ex.	1 0

[Barr and Son,

DAFFODIL, OR NARCISSUS.

The most beautiful of all Spring flowers is the Daffodil, and its hardiness is beyond all question. The older kinds have withstood uninjured our severest winters for centuries; and the new varieties have remained uninjured in the open ground during the most severe and protracted winters on record. There is no flower in spring that withstands the effects of frost, snow, rain, and wind, longer than the Daffodil, and this was observed by Shakspeare, when he wrote—

“Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.”

The collection of Daffodils we cultivate embraces almost all the kinds known to amateur horticulturists of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and to Salisbury, Sweet, Haworth, Herbert, and Baker of the present century, also all the new hybrids and varieties raised by the late Mr. William Backhouse, and Mr. Edward Leeds, including Mr. Max Leichtlin's fine hybrids, and the collection of the late Rev. John Nelson. These new Daffodils rank in point of beauty with the magnificent orchids, which have been brought into cultivation within the last few years, and are, as the late Mr. Leeds remarked, “not ephemeral productions, but will last for centuries with very little care, as the common kinds have done in our gardens.” The new Daffodils are the result of crosses between the different varieties of the Trumpet Daffodil, also the varieties of Poeticus and the Trumpet Daffodil. We know for certain, on the authority of Dean Herbert and Mr. William Backhouse, that a cross between the Trumpet and Poeticus Daffodils gives *Incomparabilis*, *Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil*, and it is following up this intermediate result, crossing the hybrid with the parent, we get the orange cup, and the expanded cup, also the shortened trumpets, as in Nelsoni; let us therefore assume if we cross *Incomparabilis* and Poeticus, we get Barrii, and by crossing Barrii and Poeticus, we imagine the outcome would be Burbidgei, which is a Poeticus with the crown somewhat larger. The Eucharis-like Daffodil, Leedsii, we think most likely a cross between Trumpet Albicans and Poeticus or Montanus. Nelsoni, the most perfect of all hybrid Daffodils, would, we think, result from a cross between Trumpet Bicolor and Poeticus; Tridymus, a cross between the Trumpet and the Bunch-flowered Daffodils; besides the foregoing results in the production of hybrids there is amongst the new Daffodils of the Trumpet section great variety both in size and colour, which Mr. William Backhouse states to be the result of intercrossing the different kinds of this section, and it was by crosses between Bicolor and the other Trumpet Daffodils he produced his largest and finest forms which we now know as Emperor, Empress, and M. J. Berkeley. Doubtless Mr. Edward Leeds produced Bicolor Grandis and Major Superbus in the same way.

A distinct feature in many of these hybrid Daffodils is the strongly marked orange-scarlet crown, for example, *Incomparabilis* Leedsi C. J. Backhouse, Barrii conspicuus, *Incomparabilis albidus* cynosure, etc., which we imagine would come from Poeticus poctarum; others, again, have the crown dark yellow, light yellow, canary-yellow, primrose, silver-white, and some apricot-coloured. The late Mr. Nelson raised a few seedling Daffodils of considerable character, and had he lived a few more years, he doubtless would have made valuable additions to this family. The Rev. Wolley Dod and Rev. G. H. Engelheart have for some years past been forming a collection of Daffodils; we hope they will bring some of their energy to bear on the hybridization of this family, and from their personal experience tell us more precisely than we at present know, how all these beautiful modern varieties were made. Several Coloured Plates of New Daffodils were issued with *The Garden*, and represent some of the hybrids we have alluded to. Those who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the interesting literature of the Daffodil, and the monographs which have been written of this family, should purchase Burbidge's admirable work, which is beautifully illustrated, and written in a most charming style.

“It has been observed,” says Mr. Burbidge, “that these beautiful Daffodils are never seen to better advantage than when planted on the moist margins of lakes and streams, or islands, where their golden nodding flowers contrast with the cerulean reflection in the limpid water below.”

This seems also to have occurred to Kentes, who, in one of his beautiful poems, asks—

“What first inspired a bard of old to sing
Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring?”

Shelley speaks of the Daffodils thus—

“And Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess,
Till they die of their own dear loveliness.”

Wordsworth pays a graceful tribute to the Narcissus—

“When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden Daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.”

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil may be grown in any soil and situation, but it thrives best in a fertile loam. In planting, the top of the bulb should be three to four inches below the surface; but when it is planted in permanent beds, &c., and summer flowers are cultivated over it, we have known the roots in such cases planted at a depth of 12 inches. In beds the larger flowering Daffodils are charming, and for edgings the dwarf growing kinds, such as Nanus, are most beautiful. In flower borders and shrubberies groups of Daffodils look splendid. For naturalization in woodland walks, semi-wild places, on the margins of lakes, streams, and plantations, and also amongst grass, few hardy flowers look so natural and pleasing as the Daffodil.

A selection, consisting of varieties from the three groups, gives a succession of flowers from January till June. The Trumpet Section of Daffodils flower in succession, one variety following the other from January till the end of April. The Nonsuch or *Incomparabilis* Section of Daffodils begin flowering in March, and succeed each other till May. The third group of Daffodils, the Poet's Narcissus, the *Tazetta* or Bunch-flowered Daffodils, &c., commence flowering early in April, and furnish a succession of flowers till June.

Cut blooms of Daffodils are most elegant in vases, and are in abundance at a season when other flowers are scarce. They also supplement and mix admirably with hot-house flowers. For three months in Spring cut flowers from our collection of Daffodils were exhibited at the various Spring Shows and Fortnightly Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, also at the Spring Flower Shows held at the Royal Botanic Gardens and Crystal Palace.

Awards, etc., from the Royal Horticultural Society at sundry times for our Exhibitions of DAFFODILS.

Two Gold Banksian Medals, Five Silver Banksian Medals, One large Gold Gilt Silver Fleral Medal, and several other Medals, with numerous Votes of Thanks and many Certificates for individual Daffodils.

Also from Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, many Awards and Certificates and Medals.

Crystal Palace Flower Show, April 4 and 5, our Daffodils were the great feature of the Exhibition.

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.

DAFFODILS—continued.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

Inexpensive Daffodile from Groupe I., II., and III., to plant in Grass, Orchards, and by the side of Streames and Lakes.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
265 1000 in 10 var. 105/, in 20 var. 130/, in 30 var. 163	o		268 50 in 10 var. 7/6, in 17 var. 9/0, in 25 var.	12	6
266 500 in 10 var. 55/, in 20 var. 70/, in 30 var. 85	o		269 30 in 10 var. 4/6, in 15 var. 7/6, in 30 var.	12	6
267 100 in 10 var. 12/6, in 20 var. 18/, in 30 var. 25	o		270 12 in 12 varieties 3/6, 4/6, 5/6 &	7	6
271 Choice mixed, for naturalization			per 1000, 63/; per 100, 7/6; per doz.	1	6
272 Fine			" 42/; " 5/6; " 1	0	
273 The Great "Nonsuch" Daffodil, mixed yellow varieties			" 70/; " 8/6; " 1	6	

The Aldborough Collection of Daffodile.

274 3 each of 50 varieties 84/, 105/, & 130	o		278 5 each of 12 varieties.....21/, 30/, &	42	o
275 1 " " 30/, 42/, & 63	o		279 3 " " 15/, 21/, &	30	o
276 3 each of 25 varieties 42/, 63/, & 84	o		280 2 " " 10/6, 15/, &	21	o
277 1 " " 16/, 25/, & 42	o		281 1 " " 5/6, 7/6, &	12	o

The Conference Set of Daffodile.

These assortments embrace most of the varieties exhibited at the Daffodil Conference, 1st April, 1884.

282 1 each of 100 varieties ... 63/, 84/, & 105 o | 283 3 each of 100 varieties 180/, 240/, & 300 o
N.B.—The Grouping of the Daffodils is intended to assist purchasers in making their own selections; each group represents a distinct feature in the shape of the flower, which is fully explained in the notes.

DAFFODIL, DAFFADILLY, DAFFADOWNDILLY, LENT LILIES, OR TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

GROUP I.—Magni-coronatae of Baker, Ajax of Haworth, Pseudo-Narcissus of Parkinson, which includes Bulbocodium or Corbularia (Hoop Petticoat or Medusa's Trumpet).

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.

The first systematic arrangement of this family is found in Parkinson's "Paradis in Sole Paradisus Terrestris; or, A Garden of All Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," published 1629, the author describing 94 kinds of Daffodils. Haworth, in 1831, published his Narcissus Monograph as a Supplement to Sweet's "Flower Garden," and about the same time Dean Herbert embodied in his "Amaryllidaceae" the result of a careful study of the genus Narcissus from living plants. Baker's review of the genus Narcissus appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1870. Burbidge's "History and Culture," with coloured plates and descriptions of all known species and principal varieties of Narcissus, was published 1875. Mr. Burbidge's book is written in a most charming style, and traces the literature of the Daffodil as far back as 1570, when Lobel alludes to the culture of the Narcissus. Very few of the new Daffodils, indicated by an * in our present issue, were known to gardens when Mr. Burbidge passed his work through the press, so that the time has arrived for an enlarged Edition or a supplement.

THE DAFFODIL CONFERENCE

Of the Royal Horticultural Society, held 1st April, 1884, Professor Michael Foster in the chair. After an interesting and instructive Address by Mr. Burbidge, Author of "The Narcissus, its Culture and History," the following Resolution, proposed by H. J. Elwes, Esq., and seconded by J. G. Baker, Esq., was adopted.

RESOLVED—"That, in the opinion of this Conference, uniformity of nomenclature is most desirable, and that garden varieties of Narcissi, whether known hybrids or natural seedlings, should be named or numbered in the manner adopted by Florists, and not in the manner adopted by Botanists."

To carry out the above Resolution, a Committee was appointed to revise the names of Daffodils, which resulted in the adoption of popular names for the Latin ones in use; and as a great many new Daffodils had been distributed with Latin names, we have associated the old and new thus—Incomparabilis Concolor Autocrat (expansus). In the May issue of *The Florist and Pomologist*, *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, *Journal of Horticulture*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, &c., the result of the Revising Committee will be found; and in the *Florist and Pomologist* for June, July, and August is published a Supplementary Descriptive List of Daffodils, from the earliest times to 1884, with numerous extracts from Parkinson, &c.

The Trumpet Daffodils flower in the following succession: Pallidus Præcox commences from January; Cambricus and Obvallaris from February, and are closely followed by Nanus Minor, Spurius, the native Lent Lily (313), Lobularis, and the early-flowering varieties of Bicolor, viz., Horsfieldi, Empress, etc. These again are followed by Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Rugilobus, Bicolors—Grandis, Dean Herbert, Michael Foster, James Walker, J. B. M. Camm, also Princeps, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters include all the varieties of Bicolor, Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Princeps, Rugilobus, Spurius, Telamonius, etc., also all the other new large Trumpet Daffodils, except Humei, Exquisite, and William Goldring, these are three remarkable hybrids, and have the divisions of the perianth overlapping the trumpet, thus suggesting in this cross a touch of Montanus; Cernuus pulcher, F. W. Burbidge, Dr. Hogg, &c., are beautiful white varieties of Ajax; Shirley Hibberd is elegant in outline; Hudibras is a very distinct flower; John Nelson is the most characteristic flower in the group, and Rebecca Syme is the violet-scented Daffodil.

	per doz.	each.		per doz.	each.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
284 Yellow Hoop Petticoat (Corbularia conspicua), golden-yellow, charming in pots and for edgings, per 100, 18/	2	6...0	3	292 *Bicolor Empress, white, trumpet golden, very large and early	21 0...2 0
285 White Hoop Petticoat (C. Monophyllus, Clusii, albus), pure white, home-grown roots, per pot of 6 roots, 3/6; collected roots, per pot of 6 roots, 2/6	...	...	...	293 *Bicolor Grandis (maximus), white, beautifully imbricated, trumpet golden, very large	21 0...2 0
286 *Sulphur Hoop Petticoat (C. citrinus), large beautiful sulphur flowers ...	7	6...0	9	294 *Bicolor Horsfieldi, white, trumpet golden, large and very early	10 6...1 0
287 Small Hoop Petticoat (C. tenuifolius), rich yellow	7	6...0	9	295 *Bicolor James Walker (albidus), sulphury white, trumpet golden ..	21 0...2 0
288 Abscissus, sulphury white, trumpet yellow	3	6...0	4	296 *Bicolor J. B. M. Camm, white, primrose trumpet, the most beautiful of all .....	... 7 6
289 Albicans, white, trumpet primrose changing to white	10	6...1	0	297 *Bicolor Michael Foster (sulphurescens), sulphury, trumpet yellow, very large	25 0...2 6
290 Bicolor, true, white, trumpet golden	16	0...1	6	298 *Bicolor Mrs. J. B. M. Camm, white, sulphur trumpet, most beautiful... ..	... 7 6
291 *Bicolor Dean Herbert (primulinæ), primrose, trumpet yellow, very large.....	25	0...2	6	299 Brevifloe, sulphury white, trumpet yellow	4 6...0 6

[Barr and Son,

THE TRUMPET DAFFODIL, THE PEERLESS OR MOCK-DAFFODIL, OR NARCISSUS. 11

TRUMPET DAFFODILS—continued.		per doz.	each.			per doz.	each.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
300	*Backhousei, sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very distinct .....	...	5 6	322	Maximus, the bulb usually sold by the trade under this name, rich yellow, very large	4 6	0 6
301	Cambricus, sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very early	4 6	0 6	323	Minor, true, fine golden-yellow, rare	7 6	0 9
302	Capax (Eystettensis), Queen Anne's primrose-coloured Double Daffodil	15 0	0 1 6	324	*Morning Star (Stellatus) pale yellow, deep yellow trumpet	7 6	0 9
303	Cernuus, silvery-white	10 6	0 1 0	325	Moscabatus, white, sulphur trumpet	10 6	0 1 0
304	Cernuus plenus, silver-white, very double	25 0	0 2 6	326	*Mrs. F. W. Burbidge, white, straight primrose trumpet changing to white .....	...	5 6
305	*Cernuus pulcher, white, primrose trumpet, changing to white, very large	15 0	0 1 6	327	*Mr. Milner (Milneri), small, neat, uniform sulphur flower .....	...	3 6
306	*Dr. Hogg, white trumpet, long, smooth, and elegantly flanged, changing from primrose to white .....	...	5 6	328	Nanus, yellow, a fine dwarf species for edging, very early, per 100, 15s.	2 6	0 3
307	*Exquisite, sulphury white, trumpet primrose, very early and distinct	36 0	0 3 6	329	Obvallaris (The Yellow Tenby Daffodil) a very early and distinct species	per 100, 16s.	2 6 0 3
308	*F. W. Burbidge, white, sulphur trumpet, very handsome	36 0	0 3 6	330	*Pallidus præcox, sulphur-white, perianth and trumpet, the earliest of all daffodils, first-class certificate	per 100, 50s.	7 6 0 9
309	*Hudibras, yellow, large and very distinct	25 0	0 2 6	331	Princeps, sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very large	per 100, 21s.	3 6 0 4
310	*Hume's sulphur, sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very distinct	4 6	0 0 6	332	Pseudo-Narcissus scoticus, sulphur white, trumpet rich yellow, elegantly serrated	per 100, 63/-; per 100, 7/6	1 6 0 3
311	*Hume's concolor, uniform yellow	25 0	0 2 6	333	*Rebecca Syme (The Violet-scented Daffodil), white, trumpet citron, very elegant .....	...	10 6
312	*Hume's Giant (monstrosus), yellow, changing to sulphur, large yellow trumpet .....	...	3 6	334	Ruglobatus, sulphury white, trumpet yellow, large	per 100, 30s.	4 6 0 6
313	Lent Lily (Pseudo-narcissus or Daffadownilly of English Meadows, Copses, &c.), sulphury white, trumpet yellow	per 1000, 42s.; per 100, 6s.	1 0 0 0 3	335	*Shirley Hibberd, yellow, large and very distinct	25 0	0 2 6
314	Lent Lily, double, very rare	10 6	0 1 0	336	Spurius, yellow, very distinct and large	per 100, 21s.	3 6 0 4
315	Lobularis, sulphur, trumpet yellow, small and dwarf	2 6	0 0 3	337	*Stellatus, perianth and trumpet yellow, handsome	7 6	0 0 9
316	Lobularis amplicorona, pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, per 100, 21s.	3 6	0 0 4	338	Telamonius plenus, large, double golden-yellow, largest roots, per 100, 10s. 6d.	1 6	0 0 3
317	Lobularis plenus, dwarf, double yellow	3 6	0 0 4	339	Telamonius plenus, large, double golden-yellow, second size roots, per 100, 5s. 6d.	1 0	0 0 3
318	Lobularis grandiplenus, yellow, very double and dwarf	4 6	0 0 6	340	*Thomas Moore (Mooreanus), light yellow, long narrow regularly lobed rich yellow trumpet, very distinct .....	...	3 6
319	*Lorifolius Emperor, primrose, golden trumpet, very large	25 0	0 2 6	341	Tortuosus, white, trumpet primrose, changing to white	10 6	0 1 0
320	Major, rich yellow, very large, per 100, 21s.	3 6	0 0 4	342	*William Goldring, white, trumpet primrose, very distinct	36 0	0 3 6
321	Maximus, true, rich yellow, deep yellow trumpet, very large, and elegantly flanged	10 6	0 1 0				

THE MOCK-DAFFODIL WITH CHALICE-SHAPED CROWN.

GROUP II.—*Medii-coronatæ* of Baker, Queltia, Philogyne, etc., of Haworth, Peerless, Nonsuch, etc., of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three-quarters as long.

It is pretty generally supposed that the varieties in this group are hybrids (excepting, perhaps, *Juncifolius*). It is true, *Incomparabilis* is found wild in France and Spain, but Dean Herbert and others have produced it by crossing *Poeticus* with a Trumpet Daffodil. Macleai is considered by Baker between a *Tazetta* and a Trumpet Daffodil. Although we have no positive data as to the parentage of the new hybrids described in this group, we think it may fairly be assumed that *Poeticus* and the Trumpet Daffodils gave all the varieties of *Incomparabilis*, which have always the crown yellow; *Poeticus* and *Cernuus* or *Albicans*, gave the varieties of *Leedsii* "the *Eucharis*-like Daffodil," which has the perianth white, and the crown white, or primrose, changing to white. *Poeticus* and *Bicolor* would give *Nelsoni*. *Poeticus* and *Incomparabilis* would give *Barri*, which may be considered a small *Incomparabilis*.

The varieties in this group commence flowering in March and furnish a succession till May.

		per doz.	each.			per doz.	each.		
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.		
343	<i>Incomparabilis</i> , double yellow, "Butter and Eggs" per 100, 7s. 6d.	1	6..0	3	351	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor Eclipse (grandiflorus), large flower.....	7 6..0	9	
344	<i>Incomparabilis</i> , double white, orange nectary, "Eggs and Bacon"	3	6..0	4	352	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor Frank Miles, crown tinged, large flower	10 6..1	0	
345	<i>Incomparabilis</i> , double white, sulphur nectary, "Codlings and Cream"	5	6..0	6	353	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor Sun-Ray (stellatus), starry-flowered	5 6..0	6	
346	<i>Incomparabilis</i> , yellow, crown more or less stained, per 100, 10s. 6d.	1	6..0	3	354	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> Leedsii yellow, crown stained orange-scarlet	per 100, 15s.	2 6..0	3
347	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> aurantius yellow, crown stained.....per 100, 12s. 6d.	2	0..0	3	355	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> Leedsii Charles James Backhouse, yellow, crown orange-scarlet, splendid.....	...	5	6
348	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor yellow...	4	6..0	6	356	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> Leedsii Figaro (expansus), large spreading crown	5 6..0	6	
349	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor Autocrat (expansus), large spreading crown	5	6..0	6					
350	* <i>Incomparabilis</i> concolor Edward Hart, yellow, very distinct	7	6..0	9					

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.

PEERLESS DAFFODILS—continued.		per doz. each.			per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
357	*Incomparabilis Leedsi Glow (marginatus), yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet	5	6	0	6		
358	*Incomparabilis Leedsi Titan (grandiflorus), yellow, crown margined orange, large fine flower.....	7	6	0	9		
359	*Incomparabilis sulphureus sulphur, crown yellow.....	3	6	0	4		
360	*Incomparabilis sulphureus Astræa (aureo-tinctus), crown orange-stained	3	6	0	4		
361	*Incomparabilis sulphureus Darling (marginatus), sulphur-white, crown edged orange	4	6	0	6		
362	*Incomparabilis sulphureus John Bull (expansus), large spreading crown	5	6	0	6		
363	*Incomparabilis sulphureus Magog (grandiflorus), large flower.....	5	6	0	6		
364	*Incomparabilis sulphureus Gil Blas (stellatus), starry-flowered... ..	5	6	0	6		
365	*Incomparabilis sulphureus Queen Mab (marginatus minor), sulphur, crown slightly stained orange	4	6	0	6		
366	*Incomparabilis albidus, sulphury white, crown yellow	5	6	0	6		
367	*Incomparabilis albidus Annie Baden (aureo-tinctus), sulphur-white, crown elegantly contracted, and stained orange.....	5	6	0	6		
368	*Incomparabilis albidus Blanca (expansus), cup large and spreading	10	6	1	0		
369	*Incomparabilis albidus Cynosure (Leedsii), large flower with conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown	5	6	0	6		
370	*Incomparabilis albidus Albert Victor (albidus magnificus), sulphur-white, crown yellow, large and elegantly expanded.....	25	0	2	6		
371	*Incomparabilis albidus, Lorenzo, soft primrose changing to white, crown yellow	7	6	0	9		
372	*Incomparabilis albidus Mrs. Syme, sulphur-white, perianth small, crown large and spreading, very distinct	7	6	0	9		
373	*Incomparabilis pallidus Princess Mary, creamy-white, broad and imbricated, crown large and suffused orange-scarlet .....	...	...	3	6		
374	Incomparabilis pallidus semipartitus, pale primrose, crown sulphur, deeply and distinctly lobed .....	...	...	2	6		
375	*Incomparabilis albus, white, crown yellow	10	6	1	0		
376	*Incomparabilis albus Crawfordi, large flower .....	...	...	2	6		
377	*Incomparabilis albus Dr. Gorman, cup yellow	21	0	2	0		
378	*Incomparabilis albus Dove (albus nanus) dwarf, small flower	10	6	1	0		
379	*Incomparabilis albus Duke of Buccleugh (elatus) tall, large flower	15	0	1	6		
380	*Incomparabilis albus Harpur Crowe, large flower	10	6	1	0		
381	*Incomparabilis albus Mary Anderson (single orange phoenix), crown heavily stained orange-scarlet	10	6	1	0		
382	*Incomparabilis albus Queen Bees (albus magnificus) large flower. ....	...	...	3	6		
383	*Incomparabilis albus Stella, very early	4	6	0	6		
384	*Incomparabilis giganteus Sir Watkin (James Dickson), rich sulphur, crown yellow, tinged orange, very large .....	...	...	3	6		
385	*Barrii, yellow	7	6	0	9		
386	*Barrii conspicuus, yellow, crown conspicuously edged scarlet	25	0	2	6		
387	*Barrii conspicuus minor, yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet	10	6	1	0		
388	*Barrii Dwarf Golden Mary (Incomparabilis nanus), yellow changing to primrose, crown yellow						
	per 100, 10/6	2	0	0	3		
389	*Barrii Golden Gem, rich full yellow, crown yellow edged orange	7	6	0	9		
390	*Barrii Lass O'Gowrie (stellatus), sulphur, starry flower, cup yellow.	10	6	1	0		
391	*Barrii sulphureus, primrose, yellow crown	5	6	0	6		
392	*Barrii sulphureus Milton, sulphur, crown yellow	10	6	1	0		
393	*Barrii sulphureus Amy (stellatus), primrose, crown yellow, flower starry	10	6	1	0		
394	*Barrii albidus, sulphury white, crown yellow	5	6	0	6		
395	*Barrii albidus Ada, sulphur-white, cup yellow	7	6	0	9		
396	*Barrii albidus Beatrice Murray, creamy white, crown canary, elegantly edged orange	7	6	0	9		
397	*Barrii albidus Cinderella (aurantius), creamy white, crown sulphur tinged orange, very neat	10	6	1	0		
398	*Barrii albidus John Stevenson, sulphury white, large spreading crown	7	6	0	9		
399	*Barrii albidus Mrs. Murray, creamy white, crown canary, elegantly edged orange scarlet	15	0	1	6		
400	*Barrii albidus Maurice Vilmorin, creamy white, crown lemon, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet... ..	15	0	1	6		
401	*Barrii albidus Miriam Barton, primrose, large canary crown.....	15	0	1	6		
402	*Barrii albidus Piccio, creamy white, starry flower, crown stained orange	10	6	1	0		
403	*Barrii albidus Romeo (Primulinus), creamy white, crown canary, very distinct.....	15	0	1	6		
404	*Barrii albidus Sylvia, sulphur white, crown yellow	10	6	1	0		
405	*Barrii albidus Vivian (expansus), spreading crown	10	6	1	0		
406	*Barrii albus Flora Wilson, canary crown, edged scarlet	21	0	2	0		
407	*Barrii albus Sensation (Beauty), white, crown yellow, edged scarlet .....	...	...	3	6		
408	*Barrii albus Silver Star (stellatus), crown citron	15	0	1	6		
409	*Barrii albus William Ingram (Millneri), elegant primrose crown, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet	25	0	2	6		
410	*Leedsii, white, crown silvery-white	21	0	2	0		
411	*Leedsii amabilis, white, long lemon crown	10	6	1	0		
412	*Leedsii Aladdin, white, crown lemon .....	...	...	1	6		
413	*Leedsii Beatrice, pure white, fine form, crown very elegant, changing from lemon to white .....	...	...	5	6		
414	*Leedsii Circe (gloriosus), white, crown changing from canary to white.....	15	0	1	6		
415	*Leedsii Duchess of Brabant (Vincenti), white, crown canary	15	0	1	6		
416	*Leedsii Fanny Mason (Vincenti gloriosus), white, crown canary.	15	0	1	6		
417	*Leedsii Flora (galanthiflorus) white, crown stained apricot	21	0	2	0		
418	*Leedsii Ianthé (Vincenti delicata), white, crown canary	15	0	1	6		
419	*Leedsii Katherine Spurrell, white, broad overlapping perianth, canary crown .....	...	...	3	6		
420	*Leedsii Minnie Hume, white, crown large and spreading, changing from canary to white .....	...	...	5	6		
421	*Leedsii Queen of England, white, crown canary in the style of Minnie Hume	25	0	2	6		

PEERLESS, &C., DAFFODILS—continued.		per doz. each.					per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.
422	*Leedsil superbus, large white dog-eared perianth, crown changing from primrose to white	21	0	..	2	0			
423	*Leedsil Silver King, white, crown canary, a very neat flower	25	0	..	2	6			
424	Montanus (Poculiformis), white, very rare elegant variety	25	0	..	2	6			
425	Macleai, white, crown yellow, not unlike a small Ajax, Bicolor	3	6	..	0	4			
426	*Nelsoni major, large flower	21	0	..	2	0			
427	*Nelsoni minor, small flower .....	...	..	2	6				
428	*Nelsoni pulchellus, small flower, beautifully imbricated .....	...	..	3	6				
429	*Tridymus Duke of Albany, sulphur, crown orange, 2 to 3 flowered .....	...	..	5	6				
430	*Tridymus Duchess of Albany, sulphur, crown yellow, 2 to 3 flowered .....	...	..	5	6				
431	*Tridymus, S. A. de Graaff, bold, well imbricated, yellow perianth, changing to primrose, cup yellow, 2 to 3 flowered .....	...	..	7	6				
432	Juncifolius, a charming small yellow species	5	6	..	0	6			
433	Odorus, rich yellow, crown deeply lobed	1	0	..	0	3			
434	Odorus minor (pseudo-juncifolius), rich yellow, very dwarf	1	6	..	0	3			
435	Odorus minor plenus, rich golden-yellow, Queen Anne's Double Jonquil	5	6	..	0	6			
436	Odorus rugulosus, rich yellow, straight wrinkled crown	1	6	..	0	3			

THE SMALL-CROWNED DAFFODIL, OR TRUE NARCISSUS.

GROUP III.—Parvi-coronatae of Baker; Hermione and Helena of Haworth; the Primrose-Peerless and Purple-ringed Daffodils of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.

In this series Poeticus is considered the true Narcissus; Biflorus is Parkinson's Primrose-Peerless, a supposed hybrid; Burbidgei is a hybrid belonging to the new Narcissi, and is the connecting link between Groups 2 and 3. We assume that Poeticus and Barri gave Burbidgei. (See Coloured Plate in "The Garden," 1880.)

The early Poeticus commence flowering in March, and the late-flowering close the Daffodil season towards the end of May. Gracilis, Schizanthus Orientalis, and the Double White Gardenia-flowered Daffodil, No. 466, are the latest to bloom.

		per doz. each.					per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.
437	*Burbidgei white, crown margined cinnabar-red	3	6	..	0	4			
438	*Burbidgei Amoret, pure white, crown citron	5	6	..	0	6			
439	*Burbidgei Aunt Jane, white, crown spreading tinged orange	10	6	..	1	0			
440	*Burbidgei Boz (luteus), yellow, very fine	7	6	..	0	9			
441	*Burbidgei conspicuus, sulphury white, large crown edged scarlet	15	0	..	1	6			
442	*Burbidgei Dandy (stellatus), white, crown yellow	5	6	..	0	6			
443	*Burbidgei Edith Bell, alabaster white, crown canary margined orange	10	6	..	1	0			
444	*Burbidgei Ethel (albidus aurantius), orange-scarlet crown	10	6	..	1	0			
445	*Burbidgei gracilis, white, crown spreading and tinged orange	15	0	..	1	0			
446	*Burbidgei Guinever, white, crown canary	10	6	..	1	0			
447	*Burbidgei John Bain (grandiflorus), white, crown citron	5	6	..	0	6			
448	*Burbidgei Jenny Deans, sulphur-white, crown yellow, edged orange	10	6	..	1	0			
449	*Burbidgei Joe, creamy white, crown edged orange	10	6	..	1	0			
450	*Burbidgei Little John (minor), sulphury white, crown slightly tinged orange	10	6	..	1	0			
451	*Burbidgei Mary (expansus), white, crown citron stained orange	5	6	..	0	6			
452	*Burbidgei Model, clear white, crown stained orange	10	6	..	1	0			
453	*Burbidgei Ossian, large, white, crown expanded	15	0	..	1	6			
454	*Burbidgei Pearl, white, crown spreading and suffused orange	10	6	..	1	0			
455	*Burbidgei Primrose Star, primrose, crown yellow	5	6	..	0	6			
456	*Burbidgei Robin Hood (marginatus), white, crown lemon, edged orange-scarlet	7	6	..	0	9			
457	*Burbidgei Sulphur Star (stellatus), primrose crown edged scarlet	5	6	..	0	6			
458	*Burbidgei T. M. Absolon (grandiflorus expansus), white, expanded citron crown	10	6	..	1	0			
459	*Burbidgei Vanessa (perfectus), sulphur, crown yellow, small neat flower	15	0	..	1	6			
POET'S DAFFODILS, MARCH & APRIL FLOWERING.									
460	Poeticus angustifolius (Radiflorus), pure white, crown margined rose, very early-flowering	2	0	..	0	3			
461	Poeticus ornatus, pure white, crown margined scarlet, very early flowering	2	6	..	0	3			
462	Poeticus grandiflorus, pure white, crimson crown, flower very large .....	...	..	7	6				
463	Poeticus poctarum, pure white, crown crimson, very early-flowering	7	6	..	0	9			
POET'S DAFFODILS, MAY FLOWERING.									
464	Poeticus of Linnaeus, pure white, crown margined red, small-flowered, very rare	10	6	..	1	0			
465	Poeticus recurvus, pure white, crown margined red, May-flowering, very large	1	0	..	0	3			
466	Poeticus plenus, pure white, sweet-scented Gardenia-flowered. Dutch roots, per 100, 7/6	1	6	..	0	3			
467	Poeticus plenus, English roots, per 100, 5/6	1	0	..	0	3			
468	Biflorus, white, yellow crown, two-flowered	1	6	..	0	3			
469	Gracilis, yellow, an elegant late-flowering species	3	6	..	0	4			
470	Tenulor, Silver Jonquil, silver white, very elegant	5	6	..	0	6			
TAZETTAS, OR BUNCH-FLOWERED DAFFODILS.									
471	Intermedius major, primrose, crown yellow	2	6	..	0	3			
472	Intermedius minor, primrose, crown yellow, very dwarf	1	6	..	0	3			
473	Intermedius bifrons, yellow, crown orange	3	6	..	0	4			
474	Lacticolor, delicate primrose, yellow crown	5	6	..	0	6			
475	Orientalis true (Muzart orientalis), pure white large flower, strongly suffused orange crown	3	6	..	0	4			
476	Papyraceus, pure white	2	6	..	0	3			
477	Præcox, white, primrose crown	2	6	..	0	3			
478	Nobilissimus, double white	7	6	..	0	9			
479	Romanus, double white	2	6	..	0	3			
480	Schizanthus orientalis, yellow crown elegantly lobed, very distinct	3	6	..	0	4			

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

TULIPS, EARLY SINGLE & DOUBLE, GESNERIANA AND VARIEGATED-LEAVED. 15

TULIPS, EARLY SINGLE—continued.		per 100, per doz.				per 100, per doz.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
535 Brutus Golden, crimson-scarlet, striped, rich yellow.....	12	6...	2	c			
538 Cerise Grisdeline, purple-cerise, edged white, very beautiful.....	15	0...	2	6			
537 Chrysolora, pure yellow, large and handsome.....	10	6...	1	6			
538 Claremont, rose, flushed white, large flower.....	10	6...	1	6			
539 " white, very handsome ...	17	6...	2	6			
540 " gold-striped	12	6...	2	0			
541 Cottage Mald, rose-pink, shaded white.....	12	6...	2	0			
542 Couleur Cardinal, crimson-scarlet, a most valuable variety for beds ...	8	6...	1	3			
543 Couleur Ponceau, rich cerise.....	6	6...	1	0			
544 Couronne Pourpre, velvety crimson ...	7	6...	1	0			
545 Duc Van Thol, blush rose.....	14	0...	2	0			
546 " brilliant scarlet.....	6	6...	1	0			
547 " bright yellow.....	16	6...	2	3			
548 " pure white.....	28	0...	4	0			
549 Fabiola, rose-violet, striped and feathered white, splendid large flower.....	12	6...	2	0			
550 Golden Prince, pure yellow.....	7	6...	1	0			
551 Jan Luyken, crimson, with cerise glow, and flushed white.....	8	6...	1	3			
552 Kelzerskroon, crimson-scarlet, deeply edged bright yellow, very handsome	10	6...	1	6			
553 La Belle Alliance, brilliant crimson-scarlet.....	8	6...	1	3			
554 Le Matelas, deep rose, edged white.....	...	...	3	6			
555 Lac Van Rheim, rose-violet, deeply margined pure white	6	6...	1	0			
556 Paul Moreelze, deep carmine	10	6...	1	6			
557 Pottebakker Yellow, rich yellow ...	12	6...	2	0			
558 " Scarlet, rich scarlet.....	10	6...	1	6			
559 " White, pure white, bold handsome flower.....	15	0...	2	0			
560 Princess Marianne, pure white, dies off rose, very effective.....	10	6...	1	6			
561 Proserpine, rose-carmine, magnificent large flower	14	0...	2	0			
562 Queen Victoria, white, tinged rose...	5	6...	1	0			
563 Queen of Violets, violet-rose, very large flower	8	6...	1	3			
564 Roi Pepin, white, striped red, large ...	...	...	5	6			
565 Rose Grisdeline, rose, tinged white...	7	6...	1	0			
566 Rose Luisante, beautiful rose, large	18	0...	2	6			
567 Silver Standard, scarlet, striped and feathered pure white	8	6...	1	3			
568 Thomas Moore, glossy apricot, very pretty, and quite distinct	8	6...	1	3			
569 Van der Neer, rich violet, very handsome, large flower	8	6...	1	3			
570 Van Vondel, crimson-scarlet, flushed white, handsome large flower	10	6...	1	6			
571 Vermilion Brilliant, dazzling vermilion scarlet, splendid colour	12	0...	1	9			
572 Wouwerman, dark purple, splendid	7	6...	1	0			
573 Yellow Prince, pure yellow, a fine bedding variety	7	6...	1	0			

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

Double Tulips have massive, brilliant, diversified, and beautifully coloured flowers, and are suitable for beds on the lawn, terrace, etc., also as edgings to Rose beds and shrubberies. Planted in groups of three or more in flower and shrubby borders they are very effective.

The * indicates the best sorts for pot culture. For sectional lines, when the Early Single Tulip is planted in designs, the Tournesol, No. 598, is most valuable; it is also the best to force for early flowering, and is extensively grown for Covent Garden Market. Emperor Rubrorum is the best scarlet, and Tournesol Yellow the best of the yellows. For indoor decoration, the Tulip, Double and Single, should have the same cultural treatment as the Hyacinth. For beds or masses, Rex Rubrorum, scarlet, is the best to associate with La Candeur, white, and, so arranged, the effect is unrivalled amongst Spring flowers.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

574	5 each, 20 splendid varieties	12	6	577	1 each, 12 splendid varieties	2	6
575	3 " " " "	8	6	578	Fine mixed.....4s. 6d. per 100, 8d. per doz.		
576	1 " " " "	3	6	579	Choice mixed.....6s. 6d. " 1s. "		
580	Double Duc Van Thol, red, margined yellow, and broad marginal lines. 36s. per 100; 4s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per dozen.						
		per 100, per doz.				per 100, per doz.	
		s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.	
581	*Albano, white, tinged rose	10	6	591	*Overwinnaar, white, striped rose-violet, handsome	7	6
582	*Blanche Hative, white, the earliest and best for pot culture .....	...	4	592	*Pæony Gold, crimson, striped gold...	6	6
583	*Couronne de Cerise, deep cerise, very beautiful.....	9	6	593	Purple Crown, rich velvety crimson, very fine	5	6
584	*Extrémité d'Or, bright crimson-scarlet, edged yellow, fine	12	6	594	*Rex Rubrorum, brilliant crimson-scarlet, splendid	6	6
585	Gloria Solis, scarlet, deeply edged with bright yellow, fine	6	6	595	*Rose Blanche, the purest white ...	...	3
586	*Imperator Rubrorum, rich crimson-scarlet, beautiful	8	6	596	Rose Crown, rich pure rose	12	6
587	*La Candeur, pure white	5	6	597	*Rosine, rose-pink, very pretty	6	6
588	*Le Blason, rose and white, fine ...	7	6	598	*Tournesol, scarlet, edged yellow, very beautiful	7	6
589	*Murillo, rose and white, beautiful ..	10	6	599	*Tournesol Yellow, yellow, flushed orange, very fine	10	6
590	*Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, striped cerise.....	18	0	600	*Yellow Rose, very beautiful pure yellow, fragrant flowers.....	6	6

GESNERIANA TULIP, OR TULIPA SINENSIS HORTENSIS.

601 Gesneriana. This is the tallest, the largest-flowered, and the showiest of all Tulips, of intense dazzling scarlet colour, with a glittering black centre; valuable for distant effect in beds, lines, ribbons, or in front of shrubs. per 100, 8s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 3d.

VARIEGATED LEAVED TULIPS.

These are decorative from the time they appear above ground, and are as ornamental in as out of doors.

These are decorative from the time they appear above ground, and are thus ornamental in the garden.				per doz.—each.				per doz.—each.			
602	Duc Van Thol, leaves edged yellow...	1	6...0	3	607	Purple Crown, leaves finely banded golden-yellow	1	6...0	3		
603	Duc Van Thol, leaves margined silvery white.....	1	6...0	3	608	Rex Rubrorum, leaves variegated white, lined with a reddish hue ...	2	6...0	3		
604	Feu de l'Empire, leaves golden-variegated.....	3	6...0	4	609	Silver Standard, leaves variegated white	2	6...0	3		
605	Grelgii, leaves spotted like Orchis maculata. Figured in "The Garden," 1877	15	0...1	6	610	Yellow Rose, leaves gold-striped.....	1	6...0	3		
606	Lac Van Rheim, leaves broadly margined silvery yellow	1	6...0	3	611	3 each of the 9 varieties, 12s.					
					612	1 " 9 " 4s. 6d.					
King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]											

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

The May-flowering Tulips are beautiful, possessing a great variation in colour; they succeed the Early Single Tulips, and should be planted as a connecting link between the spring and summer flowers. *s. d.*
 613 Fine Mixed, all colours of Bizarres, Bybloemens and Roses.....per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1 0

PARROT TULIPS, WITH LACINIATED PETALS.

Blossoms large, singularly and curiously lacinated, with varied shades of rich colours, forming brilliant and beautiful combinations in the same flowers. In mixed borders and shrubberies these are strikingly effective Tulips. When grown in banging baskets the flowers droop, and have an orchidaceous appearance.

per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.	
614 Admiral de Constantinople, red, slightly tipped orange	1 0	617 Monster Rouge, large crimson.....	1 6
615 Coffee Colour, crimson-brown, striped yellow and green	1 0	618 Markgraaf Van Baden, bright yellow, striped bright scarlet and green.....	1 6
616 Large Yellow, pure yellow, slightly striped crimson and green	1 0	619 Perfecta, yellow, striped green, tipped scarlet	1 0
		620 Fine Mixed	per 100, 5/6 0 9
		621 Splendid Mixed	per 100, 7/6 1 3

VARIOUS SPECIES OF TULIPS.

These are beautiful. *Clusiana*, has lilia-like flowers, and is a gem; *Cornuta*, has long twisted spiral horn petals; *Oculus Solis*, is remarkable for its crimson-black centre; *Vindiflora* has green-margined yellow flowers; *Sylvestris*, is the sweet-scented Tulip; *Retroflexa* and *Elegans* have the petals gracefully recurved; *Persica*, is fragrant and very floriferous, and being dwarf is useful for edgings.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
622 Clusiana, white, striped red, with violet centre, beautiful.....per doz.	3/6 0 4	627 Persica, yellow, fragrant, dwarf, and valuable for edging.. per 100, 8/6; per doz.	1/3 0 3
623 Cornuta, yellow and red.....	1/6 0 3	628 Retroflexa, yellow.....	1/6 0 3
624 Elegans, rich carmine	1/9 0 3	629 Sylvestris, yellow, sweet-scented	1/6 0 3
625 Fulgens, red	1/9 0 3	630 Viridiflora, green, edged yellow	1/6 0 3
626 Oculus Solis, crimson, black centre	2/6 0 3	631 Fine Mixed Species.....	1/6 0 3

CROCUS.

The Crocus is one of the earliest flowers to open its blossoms in Spring, and deservedly occupies a prominent place in every garden. It is as a permanent edging to beds, when planted in triple lines of one or various colours, that the effect is most striking. No Spring display can surpass that produced by broad wavy bands of golden-yellow, of striped, of purple, or of pure white Crocus, expanding their blossoms in February and March, with a brilliancy that elicits the most unbounded admiration. In lawns and pleasure parks, the Crocus planted in the grass are extremely effective. For several years past the grass at "Rotten Row" has been planted with Crocus, Snowdrops, Daffodils, &c., to the delight of visitors. In wild gardens, by the sides of woodland paths, etc., the Crocus should be associated with the sweet-scented violet, the primrose, and the oxlip.

CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.

Quoted cheaply by the thousand to induce extensive planting in shrubbery borders, woodland paths, wild gardens, on lawns, in pleasure parks, etc. One season there were planted at the lower grounds, Aston, about 50,000 Golden-Yellow Crocus to edge off beds cut in the grass, and such was the gorgeous effect produced, that in February and March the skill of the artist failed to portray it. On another occasion, in the same garden, 20,000 purple, white, and striped Crocus were planted in alternate lines with Early Tulips.

s. d.		s. d.	
632 1000 in 8 varieties	16 0	634 250 in 8 varieties	4 6
633 500 in 8	8 6	635 100 in 8	2 0
636 Mixed, all colours.....	per 100, 1s. 6d., per 1000, 12s. 6d.		
per 1000. per 100. per doz.		per 1000. per 100. per doz.	
s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
637 Blue and Purple, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	643 Cloth of Silver, white, striped purple or lilac	16 6..2 0..0 4
638 Striped, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	644 Cloth of Gold, golden-yellow, striped brown	15 0..1 9..0 4
639 White, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	645 Scotch, white, striped purple..	25 0..3 0..0 6
640 Golden-Yellow, very fine	12 6..1 6..0 4	646 Versicolor, white, striped purp.	16 6..2 0..0 4
641 Large Golden-Yellow	17 6..2 0..0 4		
642 Extra large Golden-Yellow..	25 0..3 0..0 6		

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

The following are large-flowered named Crocus, recommended for planting in groups, edgings, select beds, or working out specific designs. There are purples of various shades, whites as pure as a snowflake, and yellows of brightest hue. Amongst the light striped sorts Sir Walter Scott stands prominently out, the flowers almost the size of a Tulip; and of the dark striped varieties, Pride of Albion is conspicuous. These named varieties are the best for pot culture. When grown in pots, plant thickly, and treat as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth in pots, on page 7. When removed from under the ashes, place in an airy situation, and give water very freely.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

per 100. per doz.		per 100. per doz.	
s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
647 1000 in 10 splendid varieties	28 0	649 250 in 10 splendid varieties	7 6
648 500 in 10	14 6	650 100 in 20	4 0
651 Extra fine mixed, from named varieties, all colours.....	per 100, 2s. 6d., per 1,000, 24s.		
652 Barr's New Golden-Yellow, roots very large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each...	4 6..0 9	659 Madame Mina, deep violet-striped ...	3 6..0 6
653 Baron von Brunon, large dark purple	3 0..0 6	660 Mrs. Beecher Stowe, pure white ...	3 6..0 6
654 David Rizzio, deep purple.....	3 0..0 6	661 Mont Blanc, large pure white	3 6..0 6
655 Koh-i-noor, large deep rich purple...	4 0..0 8	662 Ne Plus Ultra, fine lilac-purple	3 0..0 6
656 La Majestueuse, violet-striped, on a delicately tinted ground.....	3 0..0 6	663 Pride of Albion, white, striped violet, large and fine	3 0..c 6
657 La Nelge, snow-white	4 0..0 8	664 Prince Albert, large purple-lilac ...	3 0..0 6
658 Lilacinus superbus, sky-blue, tipped white	4 0..0 8	665 Queen Victoria, pure white	3 0..0 6
		666 Sir J. Franklin, large dark purple...	3 6..0 6
		667 Sir Walter Scott, beautifully pencilled lilac, very large	3 0..0 6
		668 Vulcan, rich purple-lilac	3 0..0 6

[Barr and Son,

CHOICE SPECIES OF CROCUS, AUTUMN, WINTER, AND SPRING-FLOWERING.

The Crocus enumerated under this heading are beautiful, and more or less rare, and to the cultivators of hardy flowers most valuable, as the Autumn and Winter-flowering species form a connecting link between the bulbous plants of Summer and those of Spring. In our Experimental Grounds we have one or other of these Crocus in bloom from September to April. The first to flower in September is *C. nudiflorus*, with large violet-purple blossoms, followed by *Speciosus*, the blue Crocus, and the beautiful soft rose-lilac flowers of *C. odorus longiflorus*, the charming *C. byzantinus*, the lovely *C. pulchellus*, the exquisite *C. zonatus*, the beautiful *C. medius*, and the characteristic *Imperati*, etc. (a) indicates the Autumn-flowering Crocus, (w) the Winter, and (s) those which blossom in Spring.

	per doz.	each		per doz.	each
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
669 <i>Alatavicus</i> , white, with black lines (s) ... ..	...	...	693 <i>Ochroleucus</i> , creamy white, bright orange base (a)	7	6... 0 9
670 <i>Asturicus</i> (a) .....	...	...	694 <i>Odorus longiflorus</i> , soft lilac (a) ...	5	6... 0 6
671 <i>Atlanticus</i> , white, striped brown (s) ... ..	...	...	695 <i>Pulchellus</i> , lavender blue (a) .....	...	...
672 <i>Aucherl</i> , bright orange (w)	7	6... 0 9	696 <i>Salzmanni</i> , lilac (a) .....	...	...
673 <i>Aureus</i> , rich golden-yellow, rare (s)	7	6... 0 9	697 <i>Sativus</i> , purple (a) .....per 100, 3/6	0	6... ..
674 <i>Balanæus</i> (s) .....	...	...	698 <i>Serotinus</i> , blue (a)	3	6... 0 4
675 <i>Bannaticus</i> , purple (s) .....	...	...	699 <i>Sieberti</i> , purple (w)	4	6... 0 6
676 <i>Biflorus pusillus</i> , miniature form of the Scotch Crocus (s)	2	6... 0 3	700 <i>Speciosus</i> , blue, very effective in lines and masses (a) per 100, 7/6	1	6... 0 3
677 <i>Boryanus</i> , white (s) .....	...	...	701 <i>Stellaris</i> , yellow, black-striped (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6... 0 3
678 <i>Cancellatus</i> , purple (a) .....	...	...	702 <i>Suaveolens</i> , violet, fawn, and black (w)	5	6... 0 6
679 <i>Carpetanus</i> , pale purple (a) .....	...	...	703 <i>Sulphureus</i> concolor, sulphur (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6... 0 3
680 <i>Cartwrightianus</i> , lilac (w) .....	...	...	704 " <i>striatus</i> , yellow, striped black (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6... 0 3
681 <i>Chrysanthus</i> , rich golden yellow (w) ... ..	...	...	705 " <i>pallidus</i> , primrose (s) ... ..	...	...
682 " <i>fusco-tinctus</i> , golden yellow, stained brown (w) ... ..	...	...	706 <i>Tommasinianus</i> , pale sapphire-lavender (w)	5	6... 0 6
683 " <i>fusco-striatus</i> , golden yellow, striped brown (w) ... ..	...	...	707 <i>Tournfortia</i> (a) .....	...	...
684 <i>Etruscus</i> , blue, grey, and white (a) ... ..	...	...	708 <i>Vitellinus</i> , orange, feathered brown (a) ...	...	...
685 <i>Imperati</i> , violet, fawn, and black (w)	4	6... 0 6	709 <i>Weldeni</i> roseus (s) .....	...	...
686 <i>Iridiflorus</i> (<i>Byzantinus</i>), rich lilac, shaded purple (a) .....	...	...	710 " <i>violaceo-tinctus</i> , white, stained blue (s) .....	...	...
687 <i>Lacteus</i> , creamy white (s) .....	...	...	711 <i>Zonatus</i> , pale lavender, with scarlet zone, most beautiful (a) ... ..	...	...
688 <i>Longiflorus militensis</i> (a) .....	...	...	
689 <i>Medius</i> , purple (a) .....	...	...	
691 <i>Nudiflorus</i> , violet-purple (a)	3	6... 0 4			
692 <i>Obesus</i> (s) .....	...	...	

SNOWDROP (*GALANTHUS NIVALIS*).

A bed of Snowdrops is seldom met with, and yet in the early Spring there is nothing more beautiful than a sheet of the snowy graceful blossoms of the Snowdrop. In planting a bed, whether under the turf of the lawn or in the flower garden, the bulbs should almost touch each other. A combination bed of surpassing beauty may be arranged, having in the centre Snowdrops, with a deep edging of the bright blue *Scilla sibirica*, or *Chionodoxa Lucillæ*; also a charming bed may be had of the white and blue intermingled in equal proportions, and to attain this, plant two-thirds Snowdrops to one-third *Scilla sibirica* or *Chionodoxa Lucillæ*. When it is practicable such beds should be permanent, and to have them always furnished a selection of the March and April-flowering Daffodils may be planted at a depth of six to nine inches, and on the top of these the Snowdrop and *Scilla* at a depth of four inches. When the spring flowers are past, top dress and plant the beds with surface rooting bedding plants, or annuals, such as *Nemophila*, *Leptosiphon rosea*, etc. The Winter Aconite, with its emerald-green cushion of leaves might well be intermingled in these permanent beds, with the Snowdrop, *Scilla sibirica*, and *Chionodoxa*. The Snowdrop and the Crocus planted in alternate circles are very effective, and succeed each other so closely as not to leave a gap in the succession.

In beds of Tulips and Hyacinths, Snowdrops are very effective planted between the lines, as they are in flower while these bulbs are just moving the surface, and after flowering there remains an elegant green foliage to set off the massive blossoms of the Tulip or Hyacinth.

The Snowdrop is most generally used as a permanent edging, and in masses. In lawns and pleasure parks, dotted about in tufts, it looks charming nestling in the grass. When planting the Snowdrop in grass, the turf need not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh soil, then three or more bulbs, keeping the holes about three inches apart. Snowdrops planted on banks and grass slopes are beautiful.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
712 Double-flowering	per 1000	21	0	...	per 100	2	6	...
713 Single-flowering	"	21	0	...	"	2	6	...
714 Double-flowering, extra large roots	"	30	0	...	"	3	6	...
715 Single-flowering	"	30	0	...	"	3	6	...

THE GIANT SINGLE SNOWDROPS.

These large-flowered species of Single Snowdrops are mostly from the remote parts of Europe, and are distinguished from the common Snowdrop, by the foliage being broader, the flowers larger, and the plants taller. They are all perfectly hardy, and should be naturalized with our native species, and for this purpose we recommend the most characteristic of the group, "*Elwes' Snowdrop*," which we have had collected on the mountains near Smyrna, at an elevation of 3000 to 4000 feet. The shape of the flower reminds one of old *Fuchsia globosa*, while the rich emerald-green and pure white of the tube distinguishes it from all other Snowdrops. Figured in *The Garden*, 1877.

	per doz.	each
	s.	d.
716 <i>Galanthus plicatus</i> (The Giant Crimean Snowdrop), white	3s.	6d. 0 6
717 " <i>Imperati</i> (<i>Imperati's</i> Giant Snowdrop), white, the largest	4s.	6d. 0 6
718 " <i>Redoutel</i> , white, a very distinct species	5s.	6d. 0 6
719 " <i>Elwesii</i> (<i>Elwes' Giant Snowdrop</i>), a distinct and beautiful species from the mountains near Smyrna, per 1000, 1st size, 63/, 2nd size, 50/, and 3rd size, 40/; per 100, 7/6, 5/6, and 4/6; per dozen, 1/6, 1/-, and 1/9.		

WINTER ACONITE.

The golden blossoms which rest on an emerald-green cushion of leaves early in Spring look charming, and form a striking contrast to the pure white Snowdrop, the lovely blue *Scilla sibirica* and *bifolia*, *Chionodoxa Lucilæ*, and the Spring Snowflake. The green carpet of foliage remaining long after the flowers, makes the plant valuable for situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees, and in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive.

720 Winter Aconite, golden-yellow, per doz., 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d., large roots 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to 30s.

CHIONODOXA LUCILÆ (*The Glory of the Snow*).

721 *Chionodoxa Lucilæ* (*The Glory of the Snow*). Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the *Chionodoxa Lucilæ*, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling *Nemophila insignis* in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The *Chionodoxa Lucilæ* was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to our specimen a First Class Certificate. Collected roots, per 1000, 1st size, 100s.; 2nd size, 84s.; 3rd size, 63s.; per 100, 12s. 6d., 10s. 6d., & 7s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., & 1s.

722 *Chionodoxa Lucilæ*, home grown roots, per 100, 1st size, 21s.; 2nd size, 15s.; per doz., 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

THE SNOWFLAKES (LEUCOJUM), SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN.

Leucojum Vernum, the Spring Snowflake, is one of the earliest of beautiful Spring flowers; the blossoms resembling the Snowdrop, are snow-white, tipped green, exceptionally handsome in outline, and much prized for bouquets. *Leucojum Æstivum* and *Pulchellum*, the Summer Snowflakes, flower in April and May, and are remarkable for their elegant blossoms, which so closely resemble the Snowdrop, that they are not distinguishable from it in bouquets. *Acis Autumnalis* is the charming small *Leucojum*, which flowers in August and September.

723	<i>Autumnale</i> (<i>Acis Autumnalis</i>), white and pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d.	each—s. d.
724	<i>Æstivum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	o 3
725	<i>Pulchellum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d.	o 4
726	<i>Vernum</i> , white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., Imported roots	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	o 3
727	" white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., English roots. Figured in <i>The Garden</i> , 1875, per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d.		o 3

EARLY-FLOWERING SCILLA.

The effect in early Spring of the intense rich blue of *Scilla sibirica*, and the beautiful ultramarine-blue of *Scilla bifolia*, contrasting with the snow-white of the Snowdrop, and the varied hues of the Crocus, can hardly be over estimated. As permanent edgings these two early-flowering Scillas are most valuable. Grown in pots or jardinetts, alone, or with other bulbs, they form a pleasing variety amongst indoor plants. In flower beds and masses, the blossoms are so abundantly produced as to carpet the ground. *Bifolia* is the first in bloom, and is closely followed by *Sibirica*, which in turn is succeeded by *Amœna* and *Italica*, thus forming in the succession a connecting link with the Wood Hyacinth. See Figure in *The Garden*, 1878.

728	<i>Sibirica</i> , intense rich blue, very dwarf.....	per 1000, 42/-; per 100, 5/6; per doz., 1/.
729	<i>Sibirica</i> " " " " " " " " " " " "	larger bulbs, per 1000, 63/-; per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/6.
730	<i>Bifolia</i> , ultramarine-blue, very dwarf.....	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.; each, 3d.
731	<i>Bifolia alba</i> , white	5/6 per doz., each s. d. o 6
732	" rosea, fine rose.....	" 2 6
733	<i>Bifolia carnea</i> , flesh colour	cach, s. d. 2 6
734	<i>Italica</i> , clear rich blue, per doz., 5/6; ..	" o 6

SCILLA (THE WOOD HYACINTH).

The Wood Hyacinth is the most decorative of May-flowering bulbs. Our native species, *Scilla nutans*, abounds in most parts of the country, and many suppose it to be the "Culver keys" referred to by Izaak Walton. The fine Spanish varieties of the Wood Hyacinth which we offer have much larger flowers, and are handsomer than our native plant. They are very effective in flower and shrubby borders, and most valuable for wild gardens, woodland walks, and to naturalize. The white and red varieties are greatly in demand to cut for table bouquets and vases.

		per 100.	per doz.			per 100.	per doz.
735	Wood Hyacinth, large deep blue.....	10	6s. 1 6	738	Wood Hyacinth, large red	10	6s. 1 6
736	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	6s. 1 6	739	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	6s. 1 6
737	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	6s. 1 6				
740	" " " " " " " " " " " "					per 1000, 63s.	7 6s. 1 6
741	" " " " " " " " " " " "					" 42s.	5 6s. 1 0

SUNDRY SCILLAS.

Peruviana and Ciliaris are the giant-flowering Scillas of Summer, which when established are grand border plants. *Autumnalis*, and its charming rose-coloured variety, *Japonica*, flower in August.

742	<i>Autumnalis</i> , purple-blue ...per doz. 3s. 6d.	o 4	745	<i>Peruviana</i> , dark blue	per doz. 5s. 6d.	o 6
743	" japonica, beautiful rose .. 4s. 6d.	o 6	746	" alba, white	" 7s. 6d.	o 9
744	<i>Ciliaris</i> , light blue	o 9	747	<i>Verna</i> , lilac-blue	" 2s. 6d.	o 4

PUSCHKINIA.

These Puschkinias are first-class hardy Spring flowering bulbs, and should have a place in every garden. *P. libanotica* has loose flower spikes, which are produced in profusion and early; *P. libanotica compacta* closely follows, the flower spikes are more compact, and the flowers of a deeper colour, figured in *The Garden*, 1878 and 1881.

748	<i>Puschkinia libanotica</i> , white, shaded blue, very early and free flowering	per doz., 7s. 6d.; each	o 9
749	" " compacta, white, deeply shaded and striped blue	" 7s. 6d.; "	o 9

[Barr and Son,

MUSCARI.

M. botryoides, the Grape Hyacinth, has a neat dwarf compact growth, with flower spikes of dark blue, clear blue, and pure white. It is an admirable plant for edgings to permanent beds, and beautiful under glass. 6 bulbs in a pot. *M. racemosum*, the Starch Hyacinth, flowers with *M. botryoides*, but differs in having recumbent and more ample foliage, and larger flower spike. *M. moschatum*, the Musk Hyacinth, has ineffective, but delightfully fragrant, flowers, for which it is valued for pot culture. *M. plumosum monstrosum*, the plume-like appearance of its handsome flowers has secured to it the name Feathered Hyacinth; it is the last in this section to flower, and deserves a prominent place in every flower border. The Muscari, like the Wood Hyacinth, is a fine plant for naturalization, continuing long in bloom, and not particular as to soil or situation.

	per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.		per 100, per doz.	s. d. s. d.
750 <i>Botryoides cœruleum</i> , dark blue ...	5 6...	1 0	756 <i>Commutatam</i> , blue, a remarkably		
751 " album, white .....	...3 6		neat dwarf species .....	...2 6	
752 " pallidum, pearl-blue ...	...3 6		757 <i>Moschatum</i> , fragrant .....	...5 6	
753 <i>Atlanticum</i> , sky-blue, large and			758 <i>Plumosum monstrosum</i> , purple ...	10 6...	1 0
beautiful .....	...7 6		759 <i>Racemosum</i> , very dark blue, dwarf		
754 <i>Armeniacum</i> , ultramarine - blue,			and effective in beds 5 6...	1 0	
very beautiful .....	...5 6		760 <i>Szovitzianum</i> , rich ultramarine-		
755 <i>Heildrechi</i> , sky-blue, very early-			blue, large flower spike .....	...7 6	
flowering dwarf species .....	...7 6		761 <i>Fine mixed</i> , for woodland walks and		
			wild gardens, per 1000, 40/; per 100, 5/6...	1 0	

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*).

The clumps of Lily of the Valley we quote have been specially prepared, and cannot fail to give abundance of flowers. In potting, the top of the crowns should be one inch below the rim of the pot; tight potting is of great importance, and care should be taken, in the first watering, that the moisture penetrates to the centre of the clump. The Berlin prepared crowns are now extensively used by the growers for Covent Garden Market, who put 20 to 30 crowns in a 5-inch pot; the prepared clumps offered we think are preferable to crowns for private growers. The supply of first class clumps being limited, orders should be booked early, for dispatch early in November. As a novelty, we offer clumps of the Rose and of the double-flowered Lily of the Valley. *The rose-coloured variety should remain out of doors till in flower, as it fades to almost white when forced.*

CULTURE.—A moist atmosphere and abundance of water is indispensable to success in forcing Lily of the Valley; therefore, to encourage simultaneously the development of flower and foliage, most growers place the pots in a shady damp part of the house, or insert a flowerpot over the crowns, till the flower and the foliage have made some progress, then they are removed to a less shady situation. If they are grown in a dry atmosphere, or get an insufficient supply of moisture, the crowns, technically speaking, "go blind."

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
762 <i>Fine clumps</i> .....per doz. 12s. 6d.	1 6	767 <i>Clumps, rose-coloured</i>	2 6
763 <i>Extra strong selected clumps</i> ..	1s. 1 9	768 <i>Crowns, double-flowered</i> , per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4
764 <i>Strong Crowns</i> , for potting, per 100, 8s.;		769 <i>Clumps, double-flowered</i>	2 6
per bundle of 25, 2s. 6d.		770 <i>Variegated foliage, crowns</i> , per doz., 5s. 6d.	0 6
765 <i>Second Size Crowns</i> , for planting out, per		771 <i>Variegated foliage, in pots</i> , each 1s. 6d. &	2 6
100, 5s. 6d.; per 1000, 40s.		772 <i>Argentea marginata</i> , crowns,	
766 <i>Crowns, rose-coloured</i> .....per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4	per doz., 10s. 6d.	1 0

DIELYTRA (*Lyre Flower*).

This is the most elegant of all forced plants for table decoration and to cut for furnishing vases, or for conservatory decoration. The graceful pendant branches are loaded with beautiful red heart-shaped flowers; these, combined with the delicate green of the foliage, gives to it a conspicuous place amongst plants. Out of doors in summer, amongst shrubs or herbaceous plants, no flower is more attractive.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
773 <i>Spectabilis</i> , per doz., 5/6, 7/6 & 10/6; 9d. & 1 0		774 <i>Spectabilis alba</i> , white, 2 ft.	2 6
775 <i>Spectabilis fol. aureo-variegatis</i> , 2 ft.	per doz., 7s. 6d.; each, 9d.		

SPIRÆA (*The Meadow Sweet of Japan*).

The large graceful feathery pure white fragrant flowers of *Spiræa japonica* surpasses all else in this way. In forcing, a moist atmosphere and abundance of water is necessary. *Spiræa palmata* has bright red feathery flower spikes, which are strikingly beautiful. *Spiræa japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis* is a unique plant, forces the same as *S. japonica*, and is remarkable for the fine yellow veining or reticulation of the leaves. The *Spiræas* are exceedingly decorative plants for the conservatory, and the cut flowers are prized for furnishing vases. In sheltered moist borders out of doors these plants are very decorative.

CULTURE under glass is the same as recommended for Lily of the Valley.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
776 <i>Japonica</i> , strong clumps, specially pre-		778 <i>Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis</i> , leaves	
pared for forcing .....per doz., 7s. 6d.,	0 9	reticulated yellow and green, prepared	
777 <i>Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis</i> , leaves		clumps .....per doz. 10/6	1 0
reticulated yellow and green, per doz. 7/6,	0 9	779 <i>Palmata</i> , red, per doz....7/6 & 10/6; 9d. &	1 0

HEPATICA.

These charming Spring flowers have been favourites in English gardens from time immemorial. In our garden of hardy plants we have a series of beds of Hepaticas, a sheet of blossom during the spring months—red, pink, blue, purple, and white. Established masses or clumps we recommend, as they are decorative at once. Of strong clumps we have single blue, single red, and double red; the other Hepaticas we can only offer plants of. The strong clumps of single blue, single red, and double red are charming winter-flowering plants under glass.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
780 <i>Single blue</i> , plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, & 7/6	0 9	786 <i>Single red</i> , clumps	1/6, 2/6, & 3 6
781 " clumps .....each, 1/6, 2/6, &	3 6	787 " mauve, plants .....per doz., 7/6;	0 9
782 <i>Double blue</i> , plants	2 6	788 " white, plants.....	7/6; 0 9
783 " red, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, & 7/6	0 9	789 " purple, plants	10/6; 1 0
784 " clumps.....each, 1/6, 2/6, &	3 6	790 <i>Angulosa</i> , rich blue, large flowers, plants	
785 <i>Single red</i> , plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, & 7/6	0 9	per doz., 7/6 & 10/6; 9d. &	1 0

King Street, Covent Garden, 1834.]

FUNKIA, OR THE PLANTAIN LILY.

These handsome ornamental-foliaged Japanese hardy plants develop their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer and Autumn, throw up a profusion of fine Lily-like flower spikes. Amongst herbaceous plants they occupy a conspicuously prominent position, owing to the diversity of their foliage in shape, size, and colour. In size, the leaves range from the miniature to the gigantic, and in colour from pale green to a deep glaucous-green hue, as exemplified in the massive glaucous green foliage of *Sieboldiana*, the massive light fresh green leaves of *Subcordata grandiflora*, the massive deep green foliage of *Ovata*, and its beautiful golden-variegated variety: to match these four great-leaved Plantain Lilies it would be difficult, or to find more handsome plants for flower and shrubby borders, and sub-tropical gardens, or to naturalize in wild gardens, and to grow as distinctive objects in grass, in pleasure parks. *Ovata glaucescens*, *Viridis*, and *Sinensis* rank next in order of size—the one remarkable for its handsome golden-variegated variety, and the other for its beautiful silver-margined form; than these there are no grander edgings to large beds. In confirmation of this we refer our readers to their use in Hyde Park, the plants having been supplied by us. The varieties of *Ovata undulata* are not so large as *Glaucescens* and *Viridis*, and are suitable for beds of smaller dimensions. The varieties of *Spathulata* have the smallest leaves, and make neat compact edgings. *Speciosa* has beautiful snow-white flowers; the leaves of *Plantaginifolia* are characteristically distinct. All the Plantain Lilies should be used for naturalization. For pot-culture under glass we especially recommend, for their snow-white flowers, *Ovata spathulata speciosa*, and *Subcordata grandiflora*; all the large-leaved varieties, and those with variegated-foliage, are grand conservatory plants. It is in shady and somewhat moist situations that the foliage out of doors attains its largest size. The editor of *The Garden* who selected the name "Plantain Lily," assures us there will now be a great sale for these handsome plants, and as he is the "Vaticinateur" of horticulture, we have propagated a very large stock, and offer them at extremely moderate prices; early orders are recommended. In closing, we may just add our collection is the most complete outside of Japan.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
791 <i>Ovata</i> , foliage green, flowers purple.....	1 0	801 <i>Ovata spathulata marginata</i> , white	
792 „ <i>aureo-variegata</i> , golden-variegated		marginated foliage, per doz., 4/6	0 6
foliage	1 6	802 „ „ <i>speciosa</i> , small foliage, pure	
793 „ <i>glaucescens variegata</i> , gold and		white flowers ... per doz., 7/6	0 9
green variegated foliage, per doz., 4/6	0 6	803 „ „ <i>viridis</i> , foliage green ... per doz., 3/6	0 6
794 „ <i>undulata maculata</i> , golden-varie-		804 „ „ <i>marginata</i> , foliage conspicu-	
gated foliage.....	0 9	ously margined white, per doz., 7/6	0 9
795 „ „ <i>argentea</i> , white and green		805 „ „ <i>univittata</i> , white central line	
variegated foliage	1 6	to each leaf per doz., 5/6	0 6
796 „ <i>lanceolata</i> , green foliage, and purple		806 <i>Fortunei</i> , blue-green foliage, very distinct	2 6
flowers per doz., 4/6	0 6	807 <i>Sieboldiana</i> , large glaucous green foliage,	
797 „ <i>plantaginifolia</i> , green foliage, and		per doz., 10/6	1 0
purple flowers per doz., 5/6	0 6	808 „ „ <i>major</i> , very large blue-green foliage.....	1 0
798 „ <i>sinensis</i> , foliage green... per doz., 7/6	0 9	809 „ „ <i>marmorata</i> , yellow-margined foliage	1 6
799 „ „ <i>marmorata</i> , golden-marbled		810 <i>Subcordata grandiflora</i> , large light green	
foliage	1 0	foliage, and large pure white flowers,	
800 „ „ <i>cordifolia</i> , foliage green	0 6	per doz., 10/6	1 0
		811 6 in 6 vars., 3/6 & 5/6; 12 in 12 vars., 7/6 & 10/6	

IRIS.

The Iris is the "Orchid" of the flower garden; its blossoms are the richest and most diverse in colour, and varied in form of hardy plants. It should be extensively planted in flower and shrubby borders; also for naturalization and in wild gardens. If properly planted and established, the varieties of Flag Iris require no further care. As a cut-flower the Iris is invaluable, competing in richness and variety of colour with the choicest and the most beautiful Orchids. A judicious selection of Iris should include not only the finest in colour and form, and the most quaint in combinations of colours, but include such varieties as will ensure a succession from Christmas to August, and this is achieved at an outlay not exceeding the cost of one specimen Orchid. Iris *Alata*, *Reticulata*, and *Stylosa*, flower in winter. It is not an unusual thing to see Iris *Reticulata* with its rich violet gold-blotched fragrant blossoms expanded, and the ground covered with snow, the thermometer several degrees below freezing point. Following these comes the violet-scented *Persica*, with its delicate pearly flowers, inlaid with purple and gold. Next in succession the beautiful *Iberica*. Then follows *Pumila*, and the other varieties of Dwarf Iris. Close after these comes the *Iris Barbata* group, and its kindred species and varieties, with an almost endless variation in colour, from white and the richest golden-yellow, to rose, intense purple, pale blue, and most beautiful bronzes. The Beardless section then continues the succession in *Sibirica*, with its pretty small orchid-like blossoms; *Orientalis*, with velvety blue flowers; *Graminea*, with graceful foliage and characteristic blossoms; *Versicolor*, with charming rose-purple flowers; *Virginica*, with rich purple-lilac blossoms; *Setosa*, etc.; following these, the clematis-like Japanese Iris *Kämpferi*, with large flowers, varying from snow-white to rose, lilac, magenta, purple, crimson, and violet, and with flowers of different sizes, 5 to 8 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A coloured plate of two magnificent varieties, *Imperatrix* and *Schoene Wienerin*, appeared in *The Garden*, 30th August, 1879. We have, from time to time, exhibited cut flowers of Iris *Kämpferi* at the Flower Shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, and Royal Botanic, and they were always much admired. The *Spanish Iris* precede *I. Kämpferi*, the flowers are snow-white, pearly-blue, porcelain-blue, clear yellow, rich chestnut, &c., having combinations of mottlings such as are only to be found amongst rare and curious Orchids. Succeeding these come the *English Iris*, with large sumptuous flowers, representing many shades of colour, distinct or in combination; thus the succession, in conjunction with *I. Kämpferi*, is carried to August, the close of the Iris season. The only plants by which one can compare the magnificence of English Iris are *Lælias* and *Cattleyas*, the Queens of Orchids. We had almost forgotten the pretty *Peacock Iris*, the wonderful *Iris susiana*, with its large, dusky, curiously and beautifully reticulated flowers, the *Variegated-foliaged Iris*, which is valuable in vases and effective in the flower garden, and the charming little *Iris cristata*, a glorious plant on dry banks; these, with the handsome Beardless sub-aquatic Iris are links in an unbroken chain.

To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, all the Iris are admirably adapted, and when necessary to forward the flowers to a distance, gather the buds just before expanding, and, like the *Gladioli*, they will open in water. The effect is greatly enhanced when the individual blossoms are arranged in wet sand or moss.

ENGLISH IRIS (THE LARGE BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

This magnificent Iris thrives best in well-drained soil; when planted in heavy soil, surround the bulbs with sand. When convenient plant as soon after the beginning of September as possible, although we have planted as

[Barr and Son,

ENGLISH IRIS—continued.

late as December, and even in January; but the earlier the planting is done the better. The varieties described are distinct, and as strikingly beautiful and varied in colour as the most sumptuous orchids of the hot-house.

We exhibit annually cut flowers of this grand Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, &c.

✂ S. is used to signify the *Standards* or erect petals, *F.* the *Falls* or drooping petals.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
812 3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	15	0	815 Fine mixed	per 100, 6/0	per doz. 1 0
813 1 each of 24 ditto	5	6	816 Choice mixed	" 8/6	" 1 6
814 3 each of 12 ditto	8	6	817 Named varieties, mixed ..	12/6	" 2 0
✂ The descriptions were made by our Mr. Barr from the flowers.					
818 Abigail, <i>S. purple, edged lavender, F. white, and lavender, mottled purple</i>				per doz. each.	s. d.
819 Adrian, <i>S. satin-rose and magenta, F. delicate satin-rose, spotted violet</i>				3	6... 4
820 Amphimachus, <i>S. crimson-black, F. rich velvety-purple</i>				3	6... 4
821 Amusant, <i>S. purple, F. rich violet, with white and yellow</i>				3	6... 4
822 Armida, <i>S. crimson-black, F. purple flaked crimson-black, with white and yellow</i>				3	6... 4
823 Blanche, <i>S. and F. white, tinged rose</i>				3	6... 4
824 Blanche fleur, <i>S. and F. ivory-white</i>				3	6... 4
825 Cavaignac, <i>S. red-lavender, F. lavender, stained violet</i>				3	6... 4
826 Cleo, <i>S. velvety black, F. rich violet with white and yellow</i>				3	6... 4
827 Gertrude, <i>S. red-lilac, F. lilac, spotted purple</i>				3	6... 4
828 Graaf Bentink, <i>S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted crimson</i>				3	6... 4
829 Grande Celeste, <i>S. celestial blue, F. celestial blue with white and yellow, very large</i>				5	6... 6
830 Grande Blanche, <i>S. white, slightly feathered purple, F. white, slightly blotched purple</i>				3	6... 4
831 Henri IV., <i>S. red-lavender, F. pale lavender</i>				3	6... 4
832 Hypocrates, <i>S. rose-lilac, F. rose-lilac, tinged blue</i>				3	6... 4
833 La Charmante, <i>S. deep lavender-blue, F. white, margined light lavender</i>				3	6... 4
834 Le Liban, <i>S. purple, flaked white, F. white, mottled purple</i>				3	6... 4
835 La Superbe, <i>S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, blotched purple</i>				3	6... 4
836 La Vierge, <i>S. violet-purple, F. violet-blue, spotted purple</i>				3	6... 4
837 Lilacinus, <i>S. lavender, spotted lilac, F. lavender, spotted lilac</i>				3	6... 4
838 L'Unique, <i>S. rich claret, F. purple, shading to blue with white and yellow</i>				3	6... 4
839 Mountain of Snow, <i>S. and F. white, very large</i>				5	6... 6
840 Mont Blanc, <i>S. and F. pure white, very handsome</i>				3	6... 4
841 Palatinus, <i>S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted purple</i>				3	6... 4
842 Peléus, <i>S. rich claret, F. rich crimson with white and yellow</i>				3	6... 4
843 Perfecta, <i>S. rose-lilac, flaked purple, F. rose-lilac, spotted purple</i>				3	6... 4
844 Pharon, <i>S. velvety crimson, F. rich crimson</i>				3	6... 4
845 Romulus, <i>S. claret, F. violet, spotted crimson</i>				3	6... 4
846 Simon, <i>S. lavender, spotted purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted blue</i>				3	6... 4
847 Vainqueur, <i>S. lavender, feathered violet, F. delicate lavender, spotted violet</i>				3	6... 4
848 Victoria, <i>S. purple, edged white, F. white, spotted lilac</i>				3	6... 4
849 Wapen van Rotterdam, <i>S. red-lilac, heavily flaked purple, F. lilac, spotted purple</i>				3	6... 4

SPANISH IRIS (THE SMALL BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

The Spanish Iris are in flower a fortnight before the English, and differ considerably, the flowers being smaller, and the combination of colours quite different; the blendings of the colours are more curious, and in this respect may be compared with the more rare of the curiously coloured orchids. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris. See coloured plate in *The Garden*, 1881.

✂ We exhibit annually cut flowers of the Spanish Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
850 3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	12	6	853 Fine mixed	per 100, 3s. 6d.	per doz. 0 6
851 1 each of 24	5	0	854 Choice mixed	" 4s. 6d.	" 0 8
852 3 each of 12	6	6	855 Named varieties, mixed ..	10s. 6d.	" 1 6
✂ The descriptions were made by our Mr. Barr from the flowers.					
856 Alexander, <i>S. chestnut, F. olive and yellow</i>				per doz. each.	s. d.
857 Armida, <i>S. sky-blue, F. olive and orange</i>				2	6... 3
858 Aurora, <i>S. pearl-blue, F. yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
859 Bathurst, <i>S. primrose, F. rich yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
860 Beauty, <i>S. violet-blue, F. olive and orange</i>				2	6... 3
861 California, <i>S. rich yellow, F. yellow, spotted orange</i>				2	6... 3
862 Cleon, <i>S. violet, flaked purple, F. olive and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
863 Cleopus, <i>S. lilac, F. white and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
864 Clymene, <i>S. red-purple, F. olive and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
865 Darius, <i>S. porcelain, F. white and orange</i>				2	6... 3
866 Diomedes, <i>S. dark porcelain, F. sulphur and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
867 Florence Nightingale, <i>S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
868 Gem, <i>S. blue, F. olive and orange</i>				2	6... 3
869 Gen. Havelock, <i>S. white, tinged blue, F. white and orange</i>				2	6... 3
870 Gen. Wyndham, <i>S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
871 Jupiter, <i>S. violet, F. violet, spotted orange</i>				2	6... 3
872 La Seduisante, <i>S. chestnut-purple, F. olive and orange</i>				2	6... 3
873 La Vestale, <i>S. white, F. white and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
874 Louis le Grand, <i>S. lavender-blue, F. pearl and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
875 Louis Philippe, <i>S. light purple, F. chestnut and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
876 Ne Plus Ultra, <i>S. light olive-primrose, F. golden yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
877 Philomele, <i>S. chestnut, F. chestnut and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
878 Romulus, <i>S. blue, flaked brown, F. yellow and orange</i>				2	6... 3
879 Satisfaisante, <i>S. violet, F. blue and yellow</i>				2	6... 3
880 Venus, <i>S. bronze-yellow, F. rich orange</i>				2	6... 3
881 Victoria, <i>S. white, flaked blue, F. primrose and orange</i>				2	6... 3

SUNDRY IRIS, BULBOUS, &c.

Under this heading all the Iris are hardy and beautiful. *Alata* is in flower variously from September to Christmas. *Histrio*, if the weather is open, flowers at Christmas; *Reticulata* follows soon after, and if grown under King Street Covent Garden, 1884.]

SUNDRY IRIS—continued.

glass may be had in flower with the early forced bulbs in December; the flowers of *Reticulata* are delicately fragrant, and the colours intensely rich; a most charming pot plant. Out of doors *Reticulata* continues decorative from February till April, expanding its sweet-scented blossoms at a temperature too low even for the *Narcissus* to bloom. *Persica* flowers about the same time as *Reticulata*, the flowers emitting a delicate violet perfume, and is equally prized in the conservatory and flower garden. *Pavonia* (the Peacock Iris), more correctly *Morea Pavonia* or *Vieuzeuxia Pavonina*, expands its delicately coloured flowers in May and June, and requires to be cultivated the same as the *Ixia*. *Caucasica* is a very curious plant, the flowers are primrose-coloured, and the foliage silver-margined. *Lusitanica* and *Juncea* are remarkable for their rich yellow flowers; *Lusitanica sordida* is a noble plant.

	each—s.	d.
882 <i>Alata</i> , blue, shading to lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1878.....	1	0
883 <i>Caucasica</i> , primrose, with foliage silver-margined, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2	6
884 <i>Histrio</i> , bright blue, blotched golden-yellow, in the way of <i>Reticulata</i> , but much earlier	5	6
885 <i>Juncea</i> , S. and F. brilliant golden-yellow, most beautiful	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
886 <i>Lusitanica</i> , S. and F. rich yellow	per doz. 5/6	0 6
887 <i>Lusitanica sordida</i> , S. rich chestnut-brown, F. olive with rich orange, very handsome ...	3/6	0 4
888 <i>Pavonia major</i> , pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground, 1 ft. ..	1/6	0 3
889 <i>Persica</i> , white, the petals marked blue, purple, and yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5/6	0 6
890 <i>Reticulata</i> , brilliant deep violet, blotched golden-yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1881.....	per doz. 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; each	0 9
891 " <i>Krelagei</i> , red-purple, blotched golden-yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft....	per doz. 10s. 6d.	1 0
892 <i>Tingitana</i> , purple, spotted orange.....	"	3 6
<i>Xiphion latifolium</i> . The English Iris are varieties of this species.		
<i>Xiphion vulgare</i> . The Spanish Iris are varieties of this species.		

THE FLAG OR EVERGREEN IRIS.

The following sections of Iris have rhizomatous roots and flag leaves. The family has a wide range of habitat, being found more or less in almost every country, and at almost every altitude, from the dell to the mountain top, with considerable variations of colour and form, and with much diversity of growth, ranging from the miniature *I. cristata* of the North American uplands to the tall *Pseudo-Acorus* of the British marshes. The varieties commence blooming with our Spring flowers, and continue a floral display till the end of July. Some of the dwarf species make admirable edgings, and others are very effective on rockwork; the taller growing kinds are magnificent objects in flower and shrubbery borders, also for naturalization and to plant in woodland walks, and round the margins of lakes, ponds, etc., many of the family being marsh aquatics. The flowers vary in size from the miniature to the most sumptuous, and for decorative purposes compete with the most beautiful Orchids. For filling vases few cut-flowers will compare with the Iris. The individual blossoms placed on flat dishes in wet sand or moss look beautiful on the table. When Iris flowers have to travel some distance, cut them just before expanding.

IRIS KÄMPFERI (the Clematis-like-flowered Japanese Flag Iris).

The magnificence of these splendid new Japanese Iris surpasses any written description that we could give of them. The large flat flowers measure from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the prevailing colours being white, magenta, crimson, rose, lilac, lavender, French grey, purple, violet, and blue, each flower usually representing several shades, while close under the petaloid stigma is a brilliant yellow or orange blotch or feather more or less conspicuous, and always surrounded, except in the whites, by a halo of blue or violet. The young flower, as it unfolds, frequently exhibits a different hue to that represented after the lapse of a few hours; thus the newly expanded flower will present an intensity of colour, with a richness of bloom over the surface of the blossom, which is perfectly charming. Figured in *The Garden*, 1876 and 1881.

CULTURE.—A naturally good adhesive, moist, loamy garden soil, laying well to the sun suits this plant. For example, on the moist Bagshot soil, in Mr. Stevens' garden the plant makes very strong growth, and flowers with remarkable freedom. When a soil has to be specially prepared, we recommend leaf soil, loam and peat in equal parts; but manure should not be given unless thoroughly decomposed or as a liquid. We are of opinion that the *Iris Kämpferi* is semi-aquatic in summer, but should be dry in winter. We recommend those who have the opportunity to try it as such. G. F. Wilson, Esq., Heather Bank, Weybridge, has been very successful in his culture of *Iris Kämpferi*, and has promised that he will give this magnificent plant his special attention, and work out its actual requirements for this country, and so assist his brother horticulturists who have hitherto not been very successful.

NEW IRIS KÄMPFERI.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
893 6 in 6 varieties	15s.	21 0	| 894 12 in 12 varieties	30s.	& 42 0
(The term duplex is applied to flowers with six falls or petals).					
	each—s.			d.	
895 <i>Agnes Barr</i> , white, heavily margined violet, very large flower	5	6			
896 <i>Alba Zonale</i> , pure white, with a pearly blue zone on each petal, and large yellow blotch at base of petal, Standards, fringed lilac.....	5	6			
897 <i>Alexander</i> , rich velvety crimson, with yellow feather at base, surrounded with purple-crimson	2	6			
898 <i>Beatrice</i> , duplex, snow-white, with yellow blotch at base of petals	3	6			
899 <i>Beauty</i> , duplex, pure white, broadly margined rose-purple, golden feather at base of petal, petaloid stigmas, white edged purple	3	6			
900 <i>Canning</i> , duplex, purple, suffused violet, yellow feather at base, surrounded with intense blue halo ...	2	6			
901 <i>Castro</i> , rich claret-purple, yellow spot at base, surrounded by broad halo of intense violet, Standards and petaloid stigmas, light purple	2	6			
902 <i>Cleopatra</i> , duplex, white suffused rose, petaloid stigmas and tooth-like Standards white tinged rose ...	5	6			
903 <i>Edward Orties</i> , purple-lilac, shaded violet, yellow feather at base, surrounded by white, Standards white edged purple	2	6			
904 <i>E. Harvey</i> , double, red-purple, shaded violet, yellow feather at base, surrounded with halo of intense violet, each flower has 9 to 12 petals	7	6			
905 <i>General Gordon</i> , rich velvety purple, shaded crimson, yellow feather at base, surrounded with intense violet, Standards rich claret-purple, petaloid stigmas violet-purple	2	6			
906 <i>General Roberts</i> , rich claret-purple, yellow feather at base, surrounded with white, Standards rich claret-purple, shading down to white, petaloid stigmas white, tipped purple	2	6			
907 <i>Her Majesty</i> , duplex, purple, suffused violet, flaked and speckled white, yellow feather at base of petal, surrounded with a halo of intense violet, petaloid stigmas white, shading to purple.....	2	6			
908 <i>James Bateman</i> , duplex, white, suffused rose-lilac, speckled and flaked crimson-purple, with yellow blotch at base of petals, petaloid stigmas purple, tinged white	2	6			

[Barr and Son,

IRIS KÆMPFERI—continued.

	each—s. d.
909 Lady of the Lake, duplex, pure white, tinged pearl-blue, with yellow feather at base, Standards and petaloid stigmas snow-white	5 6
910 Mrs. Bateman, duplex, white, suffused rose-lilac, flaked and speckled crimson, petaloid stigmas white, shaded and speckled purple	2 6
911 Nora, rich claret-purple, suffused violet, yellow spot at base of petal, surrounded with white and blue, Standards and petaloid stigmas shading down to white	2 6
912 Othello, duplex, rich claret-purple, shaded violet, golden spot at base, surrounded by halo of intense violet, Standards and petaloid stigmas rich claret purple	2 6
913 Professor Foster, white, suffused rose, and veined purple, Standards purple, petaloid stigmas white tinged purple	5 6
914 Rosy Morn, duplex, white shading to rose-purple, deepening in colour at margin, yellow spot at base of petal, petaloid stigmas white tinged purple	3 6
915 Water Nymph, intense crimson-purple, gold blotch at base of petals, surrounded by intense violet halo, Standards and petaloid stigmas rich velvety purple	2 6

DWARF IRIS, INCLUDING PUMILA, OLBIEWSIS, Etc.

Charming varieties, growing 6 to 12 inches high, and flowering during March, April, and May. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, and are valuable for groups in mixed borders, and as edgings in Rhododendron beds, herbaceous borders, etc. per doz.—s. d.

	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
916 Pumila, S. purple red, F. dark purple-red	7 6	923 Chamæiris purpurea, S. purple, F. deep purple, very handsome	5 6
917 " bicolor, S. white, F. purple	10 6	924 " lutea, S. and F. fine yellow	7 6
918 " cœrulea, S. and F. rich clear blue	5 6	925 Nudicaulis, S. purple, F. crimson-purple	4 6
919 " lutea maculata, S. primrose, F. brown, edged yellow	7 6	926 Olbiensis purpurea, S. purple, F. crimson, sweet scented	5 6
920 Biflorus, S. violet-purple, F. crimson-purple	3 6	927 " sulphurea grandiflora, S. and F. fine yellow	7 6
921 " gracilis, S. creamy white, F. sulphur, fragrant, per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 6	928 " lutea marmorata, S. and F. fine yellow, reticulated brown	7 6
922 Cengialti, a beautiful new species, with the same fine blue flowers of Pallida dalmatica	1 6		

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of August 29th, 1874, a lengthened, classified, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. Those we enumerate in this list are a selection from upwards of 200 varieties. The better to understand our descriptions, we furnish a woodcut, and it will be observed from it that three of the petals are erect—these are called *Standards*; the other three droop—these are called *Falls*. The small tongued parts of the flower are the *petaloid stigmas*, under which run the "beards." The flowers in this Section are all large and very handsome, more or less beautifully mottled in the standards, and reticulated in the falls; the beards ranging from delicate primrose to orange, and the petaloid stigmas frequently enhancing the general effect by their contrast of colour. We furnish these important particulars that our descriptions may be the better understood, as we have not attempted to take in these individual points, but to deal with the colours which strike the eye on first looking at the flower. There is no flower, however, that so improves by examination. At first sight its beauty is equal to the Orchid, but, on closer examination, we have no hesitation in saying it possesses points of interest surpassing the finest Orchid. In colours there are the richest yellows, the intensest purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; and consequently our descriptions fall far short of the reality; and this will be readily understood when we state that there may be found in almost any one of the flowers from 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not used this Iris for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or cultivated it in the flower borders, shrubberies, woodland walks, and wild gardens, should do so. It is also most valuable wherever a large quantity of cut flowers is required from May to July, as plants when established, will, with good cultivation, increase in size annually till they attain large proportions, each plant yielding 50 to 100 spikes of bloom.

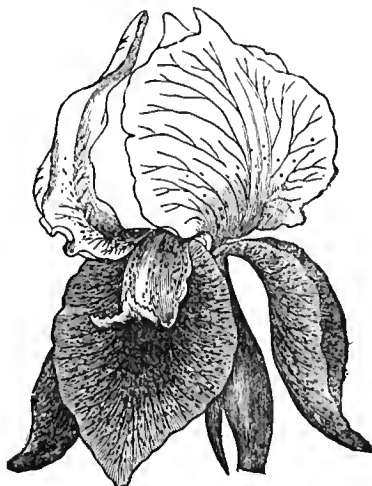
☞ In the descriptions S. is used to signify *Standards*, or the erect petals; F. *Falls*, or the drooping petals.

	s. d.		s. d.
929 50 in 50 most superb varieties	42 0	934 12 in 12 very fine varieties	6s. and 9 0
930 25 in 25 " "	21 0	935 Choice mixed varieties per 100, 30s.; p. doz.	4 6
931 12 in 12 " "	12 0	936 Fine mixed varieties per 100, 21s.	3 6
932 50 in 50 very fine varieties	30 0	937 Mixed from Neglecta and Pallida vars.	4 6
933 25 in 25 " "	15 0	938 Mixed bronze-coloured varieties	3 6

We have arranged the Iris Barbata in natural groups, to facilitate amateurs in making selections. Each group has a distinctive characteristic. Germanica flowers first, and is represented by the blue, purple, and white Flag Iris of our gardens; they flower at the same time, and are extremely decorative in May. Apbylla, of the *Botanical Magazine*, is the Plicata of Baker, under which we include Swertii; the Standards have a frill-like appearance arising from the marginal coloured transverse lines on a white ground. Amœna has the standards white. Neglecta has the standards purple, or approaching to purple. Pallida has the standards ranging from pale lavender to rose-lilac. Squalens embraces those with the bronze standards; and Variegata has the standards yellow or tending to yellow.

	s. d.
939 Germanica, the Blue Flag Iris (Bot. Mag.), S. blue, F. purple	per 100, 21s.; per doz. 3 6
940 " violacea, S. purple, F. dark purple	" " 42s. " 5 6

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.



BEARDED FLAG IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN IRIS.

IRIS BARBATA—continued.

			per 100,	50s.;	per doz.	7	6	s. d.
941	Germanica	atro-purpurea, S. and F. very beautiful rich claret-purple	per 100,	50s.;	per doz.	7	6	
942	"	major, S. blue, F. purple	per doz.	10s. 6d.;	each	1	0	
943	"	violacea major, S. purple, F. dark purple		10s. 6d.;		1	0	
944	"	alba, S. and F. white (l. Florentina)		7s. 6d.;		0	9	
The following commence flowering as the Germanica group are going out of bloom, and continue the succession till July.								
945	Aphylla	Bridesmaid, S. very pale lavender, F. white, margined lavender			each	0	9	
946	"	Gazelle, S. red-lavender, mottled white, F. white, edged purple				0	9	
947	"	Madame Chereau, S. white, margined blue, F. white, margined blue				1	0	
948	"	Swertili (striata), S. white, margined lavender, F. white and lavender				0	9	
949	Amena	S. white, F. purple-crimson				1	0	
950	"	Ariadne, S. white, mottled purple, F. crimson, reticulated white				1	0	
951	"	Alvarez, S. white, tinged lavender, F. rich velvety crimson				0	9	
952	"	Comte de St. Clair, S. white, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white				0	9	
953	"	Donna Maria, S. white, F. white, tinged lilac				1	0	
954	"	Duchess of Nemours, S. white, F. purple, mottled white				1	0	
955	"	Duke of Nemours, S. white, F. purple, edged and reticulated white				1	0	
956	"	Juliette, S. white, tinged lavender, F. very rich velvety crimson				0	9	
957	"	Penelope, S. white, tinged lavender, F. white, reticulated lilac				0	9	
958	"	Poiteau, S. white, tinged lavender, F. very rich velvety crimson				1	6	
959	"	Unique, S. white, F. purple, reticulated white				0	9	
960	"	Victorine, S. white, mottled blue, F. rich violet-blue, upper part mottled white				1	6	
961	Neglecta	(Bot. Mag.) S. decided lavender, F. purple, mottled with dark lines				0	6	
962	"	Alice, S. pale lavender, F. rich purple, mottled white				0	6	
963	"	Augustina, S. violet, F. red-purple				0	9	
964	"	amabilis, S. pale lavender, F. rich velvety purple, reticulated white				0	9	
965	"	Bocaze, S. lavender, F. claret, mottled white				0	6	
966	"	Chameleon, S. rich blue, F. light crimson				0	9	
967	"	Clare, S. lavender, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white				1	0	
968	"	clarissima, S. purple, shading to blue, F. rich crimson, mottled white				1	0	
969	"	Cordella, S. violet, F. velvety crimson-black, very large				1	6	
970	"	Du Bois de Milan, S. light lavender, F. rich crimson				1	0	
971	"	Fairy Queen, S. lavender, flaked purple-blue, F. purple-blue, heavily reticulated white				0	9	
972	"	Florence Barr, S. pale lavender-blue, F. red-lavender				0	9	
973	"	Hannibal, S. lavender-blue, F. red-purple				0	9	
974	"	Harlequin Milanais, S. white, tinged lavender, F. rich crimson-purple				0	9	
975	"	Irma, S. lavender, F. crimson-purple, heavily mottled white				0	9	
976	"	Kitty Kingsbury, S. lavender, F. rich purple-crimson				0	9	
977	"	Lavater, S. lavender-blue, reticulated, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white				1	0	
978	"	Nationale, S. purple-blue, F. rich velvety crimson				0	9	
979	"	Sultana, S. lavender, F. rich crimson-purple, reticulated white				0	9	
980	"	Teresita, S. pale lavender, F. rich velvety crimson, reticulated white				0	6	
981	"	Virginie, S. lavender, F. rich velvety-crimson, lined with white				0	9	
982	"	Willie Barr, S. lavender, F. white, reticulated purple				0	9	
983	"	Wagner, S. lavender, F. rich purple-crimson, edged lavender				0	9	
984	Pallida	(Reich), S. dark lavender, passing to light lavender, F. purple, passing to light purple				0	9	
985	"	Asaurez, S. red-purple, F. claret				0	9	
986	"	Celeste, S. celestial blue, F. light blue				0	9	
987	"	Cythere, S. blue, F. violet				0	9	
988	"	dalmatica, S. lavender-blue, F. lavender, tinged purple, very large flowers				3	6	
989	"	Delicata, S. lavender, F. silvery-lilac, flushed white				1	0	
990	"	Garibaldi, S. rose-lilac, F. rose-purple				0	6	
991	"	Khediye, S. lavender, F. light purple				0	9	
992	"	Ilacina, S. and F. lavender, tinged lilac				0	9	
993	"	Madame Pacquette, S. rich claret-red, F. a deeper shade of claret-red				1	0	
994	"	Maersart, S. light purple, F. rich claret-purple				1	0	
995	"	Queen of May, S. and F. rose lilac				1	0	
996	"	Walner, S. deep lavender-blue, F. purple, mottled white				1	0	
997	Squalens	(Reich), S. primrose-bronze, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white				0	9	
998	"	Abdul Aziz, S. bronze-purple, F. rich crimson-purple, reticulated white				1	0	
999	"	Afghan Prince, S. rich bronze, F. deep velvety crimson				1	0	
1000	"	Arnolds, S. bronze-purple, F. rich velvety purple				1	0	
1001	"	Bossuet, S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson, reticulated with white				1	0	
1002	"	Bronze Beauty, S. bronze-brown, F. ruby shading to lavender				0	9	
1003	"	Cerberus, S. lavender-bronze, F. crimson-purple reticulated white				0	6	
1004	"	Dr. Bernice, S. coppery bronze, F. very rich velvety crimson				0	9	
1005	"	Exquisite, S. sulphur, F. light purple				1	0	
1006	"	Harrison Weir, S. brown-bronze, F. velvety-crimson				1	0	
1007	"	Hercart de Thury, S. bronze-primrose, F. red-brown, reticulated white				0	9	
1008	"	Hugh Block, S. primrose-bronze, F. reticulated purple, white, and brown				0	6	
1009	"	Jacquinianna, S. red-bronze, F. velvety crimson				1	0	
1010	"	Judith, S. bronze-primrose, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white				0	6	
1011	"	La Prestieuse, S. glittering bronze, F. rich velvety crimson, reticulated white				0	6	
1012	"	Lady Jane, S. brown-bronze, F. crimson-brown				1	6	
1013	"	Lady Seymour, S. lavender, F. white and purple, mottled				0	6	
1014	"	lavendulacea, S. lavender, tinged primrose, F. lavender				0	6	
1015	"	Lord Grey, S. coppery rose, F. deeper glittering rose				0	6	
1016	"	Marmora, S. bronze-purple, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white				0	6	
1017	"	Mr. Shaw, S. red-bronze, F. violet, reticulated white				1	0	
1018	"	Monsieur Cherlon, S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson-velvet, mottled white				0	6	
1019	"	Mozart, S. brown-bronze, F. purple-bronze, mottled white				0	6	
1020	"	Mrs. Meston, S. rich bronze-purple, F. rich purple				0	9	

[Barr and Son,

IRIS BARBATA—continued.		each—s.	d.
1021	Squalens <i>Pancratus</i> , <i>S. primrose-bronze</i> , <i>F. pale purple</i>	"	0 6
1022	" Salar Jung, <i>S. bronze</i> , <i>flaked crimson</i> , <i>F. velvety purple-crimson</i> , <i>reticulated yellow and white</i>	"	I 0
1023	" Sir Walter Scott, <i>S. bronze-yellow</i> , <i>F. rich crimson-brown</i>	"	0 9
1024	" Socrates, <i>S. brown-bronze</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>mottled white and yellow</i>	"	0 9
1025	" Van Geertli, <i>S. purple-bronze</i> , <i>F. rich crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1026	" Walneriana, <i>S. bronze-purple</i> , <i>F. purple</i> , <i>reticulated white and brown</i>	"	I 6
1027	Variegata Abon Hassan, <i>S. clear rich yellow</i> , <i>F. yellow</i> , <i>mottled crimson</i>	"	0 9
1028	" A. F. Barron, <i>S. glittering brown-bronze</i> , <i>F. velvety maroon-crimson</i> , <i>reticulated and mottled white and yellow</i>	"	I 0
1029	" Adonis, <i>S. rich chrome-yellow</i> , <i>F. reticulated crimson and white</i>	"	I 0
1030	" Apollon, <i>S. sulphur</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1031	" Ashmead Bartlett, <i>S. rich orange-yellow</i> , <i>F. purple-crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i> ..	"	I 0
1032	" Beaconsfield, <i>S. primrose</i> , <i>F. rich velvety crimson</i> , <i>edged primrose</i>	"	I 0
1033	" Chenedolle, <i>S. chrome-yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>white</i> , and <i>purple</i>	"	I 0
1034	" Conqueror, <i>S. yellow</i> , <i>tinged purple</i> , <i>F. yellow</i>	"	I 0
1035	" Darius, <i>S. chrome-yellow</i> , <i>F. purplish lilac with primrose</i> , and <i>reticulated white</i> ...	"	I 6
1036	" De Bergii, <i>S. yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1037	" Diana, <i>S. light clear yellow</i> , <i>F. rich velvety maroon-crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i> ...	"	I 0
1038	" Dorothy Eccles, <i>S. bronze-yellow</i> , <i>F. purple</i> , <i>shading to maroon</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1039	" Enchantress, <i>S. bright yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1040	" Gaythorn Hardy, <i>S. canary-yellow</i> , <i>F. purple-maroon</i> , <i>edged primrose</i> , and <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 6
1041	" Hector, <i>S. yellow</i> , <i>F. rich velvety crimson</i>	"	I 0
1042	" Honorable, <i>S. deep yellow</i> , <i>F. brown</i> , <i>reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1043	" Magnet, <i>S. canary-yellow</i> , <i>F. red-crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1044	" Major, <i>S. rich yellow</i> , <i>F. brown</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1045	" Malvina, <i>S. clear light yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>veined white and yellow</i>	"	I 0
1046	" mexicana, <i>S. fine chrome-yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1047	" Minico, <i>S. rich yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson-brown</i> , <i>reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1048	" Orphee, <i>S. rich yellow</i> , <i>F. white</i> , <i>reticulated yellow</i>	"	I 0
1049	" Prince of Orange, <i>S. orange-yellow</i> , <i>F. rich maroon-crimson</i>	"	I 6
1050	" Prince of Wales, <i>S. sulphur</i> , <i>F. velvety crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 6
1051	" Rebecca, <i>S. sulphur flushed bronze</i> , <i>F. crimson-maroon</i>	"	0 9
1052	" Regina, <i>S. rich primrose</i> , <i>F. white</i> , <i>conspicuously veined purple</i> , and <i>edged yellow</i>	"	I 0
1053	" Rigolette, <i>S. chrome-yellow</i> , <i>F. velvety crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1054	" Samson, <i>S. golden-yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	I 0
1055	" Sans Souci, <i>S. soft yellow</i> , <i>flushed orange</i> , <i>F. reticulated crimson and white</i>	"	I 0
1056	" spectabilis minor, <i>S. rich yellow</i> , <i>F. crimson</i> , <i>edged yellow</i>	"	I 0
1057	" venusta, <i>S. sulphur-bronze</i> , <i>F. velvety purple</i> , <i>reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1058	" Vincent, <i>S. primrose</i> , <i>flushed bronze</i> , <i>F. light purple</i> , <i>shaded white</i>	"	0 6
1059	" Versailles, <i>S. yellow</i> , <i>variegated purple</i> , <i>F. rich velvety crimson</i>	"	I 0

The following Species of Bearded Iris are similar in habit of growth, but distinct in colouration from the foregoing. They are remarkably beautiful, and should form part of every collection of Iris. *Albicans* is the pure white Portuguese Iris; *Ganymede* is very remarkable, from the standards being mottled purple and yellow; *Innocenza* has a beautiful rosy reticulation on the white; *Lurida* is richly scented; *Sub-biflora* is the richest of all the Purple Iris. The varieties of *Sambucina* are remarkable for their striking combinations of colour. *Aurea* is the self-coloured Bearded Iris; and *Flavescens* the primrose-coloured Iris.

1060	Albicans, <i>S. and F. pure white</i>	each	I 0
1061	" Princess of Wales, <i>S. and F. pure white</i> , handsome	"	2 6
1062	Aurea, <i>S. and F. rich yellow</i>	"	I 6
1063	Flavescens (Sweet), <i>S. primrose</i> , <i>F. light primrose</i>	"	0 9
1064	" Munite, <i>S. primrose</i> , <i>F. primrose</i> , <i>reticulated lavender</i>	"	0 6
1065	" Favourite, <i>S. primrose</i> , <i>F. lilac-purple</i> , <i>veined primrose</i>	"	I 0
1066	Florentina (Reich), <i>S. white</i> , <i>F. white</i> (<i>I. Germanica alba</i>)	"	0 9
1067	Ganymede, <i>S. yellow</i> , <i>mottled purple</i> , <i>F. velvety-crimson</i> , beautiful	"	0 9
1068	Innocenza, <i>S. pure white</i> , <i>F. pure white</i> , slightly reticulated, beautiful	"	I 6
1069	Lurida (Reich), <i>S. bronze-purple</i> , <i>F. rich purple-crimson</i> , scented elder	"	0 9
1070	Sub-biflora (Bot. Mag.), <i>S. and F. very rich deep purple</i>	"	I 0
1071	Sambucina, <i>S. bronze-primrose</i> , <i>F. purple-crimson</i> , scented elder	"	0 9
1072	Virescens major, <i>S. sulphury white</i> , <i>F. primrose</i> , <i>stained purple</i> , sweet scented	"	I 0

BEARDLESS SPECIES OF FLAG IRIS.

The Iris offered in this section are perfectly hardy, and altogether distinct from the Barbata group. Most of them make grand aquatics especially *Aurea*, *Monneri*, *Ochroleuca*, *Goldstadtii*, the varieties of *Pseudo-Acorus*, and *Spuria*, which in water are not only majestic in growth, but have flowers surpassingly beautiful. The varieties of *Sibirica*, including *Orientalis*, are graceful in water. All the other Iris in this group, with the exception of *Cristata*, *Iberica*, *Ruthenica*, *Stylosa*, *Susiana*, *Tectorum*, and *Tuberosa*, may be grown as marsh aquatics. *Cristata* is charming when grown on banks and rock-work in sunny sheltered places; *Iberica* and *Susiana* require special treatment, and these Dr. Foster grows successfully, planted in a frame from which all moisture is excluded from the middle of June to the middle of October. From October till in flower the lights are removed and the plants exposed to all weathers. From a very small space, Dr. Foster cut last season a large quantity of the finest flowers of *Iberica* we ever before saw. *Fatidissima* is valuable for damp shady situations, and is prized for its seed vessels; *Tectorum* is found on the thatched roofs of Chinese houses.

Cristata forms a tuft where it is happy, and in such a place we saw, last season, a large patch in May covered with hundreds or it may have been thousands of flowers and flower buds. They were packed so closely together, we did not venture to count them, as the patch was a dense mass of the richest amethystine-blue flowers, surpassing any sight of the kind we had ever before seen. *Iberica* and *Susiana* possess a beauty peculiarly their own. *Stylosa* prefers a somewhat dry situation, and established plants; were in flower with us at Tooting, from January to April; for indoor decoration it has been strongly recommended. *Tuberosa*, the snake's-head Iris, is perhaps the most fantastic flower which March produces. *Ruthenica* is remarkable for its fan-like dwarf growth and elegant blue flowers in July; *Versicolor* and *Virginica* are very beautiful; *Orientalis* is a splendid form of *Sibirica*, but with larger flowers, and more decided colour, which in refinement is unsurpassed. *Setosa* King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

BEARDLESS FLAG IRIS—continued.

is also a gem; *Spuria major* is as remarkable as it is beautiful; *Longipetala* and *Breviflora* are charming; *Graminea latifolia* has remarkably graceful foliage, and flowers as distinctive as they are beautiful.

		s.	d.
1073	<i>Acorus gramineus</i> , fol. variegatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each	0 9
1074	" japonicus, fol. variegatis, foliage beautifully variegated, a fine aquatic, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1075	<i>Aurea</i> , golden-yellow, a noble species, 4 ft.	"	2 6
1076	<i>Bastardi</i> , canary-yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1077	<i>Cristata</i> , rich amethyst-blue, spotted deep blue, and striped orange, charming, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., per doz. 7/6	"	0 9
1078	<i>Cuprea</i> , S. and F. orange, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1079	<i>Fetidissima</i> , the scarlet-berried seed vessels are prized for Christmas decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1080	<i>Fulva</i> , bronze-yellow	"	1 6
1081	<i>Guldenstadtil</i> , white and golden-yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1082	<i>Graminea</i> , blue and purple, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1083	" <i>latifolia</i> , blue and purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1084	<i>Humilis</i> , S. purple, F. purple, reticulated white; this is a very distinct species; it has leaves about 2 feet long, while the flowers are produced close to the ground.	"	1 0
1085	<i>Iberica</i> , a dwarf species of great beauty, with large pure satiny white flowers, lower petals rich brown-purple, spotted black, 1 ft.	"	2 6
1086	<i>Longipetala</i> , S. lavender, F. white, reticulated blue, 2 ft.	"	1 0
1087	" <i>breviflora</i> ; this species appears, from the foliage and the similarity in colour of flower, to be a variety of <i>Longipetala</i> ; it is very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 0
1088	<i>Monnierii</i> , S. and F. golden-yellow, a splendid species	"	1 6
1089	<i>Notha</i> (<i>Spuria major</i>), S. rich purple, F. blue, spotted yellow, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1090	<i>Ochroleuca</i> , S. pure white, F. white and yellow, 3 ft. ....per doz., 10/6	"	1 0
1091	<i>Orientalis</i> (<i>sanguinea</i>), S. and F. velvety blue, very beautiful, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1092	<i>Prismatica</i> , S. and F. rich light blue, spotted orange, a rare species, 2 ft.	"	1 0
1093	<i>Pseudo-Acorus</i> , yellow, for planting in marshes and water courses, 3 ft. ....per doz., 5/6	"	0 6
1094	" japonicus fol. variegatis, a beautifully variegated foliage plant, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1095	" pallidus, delicate primrose, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1096	<i>Reichenbachiana</i> , S. and F. rich purple-blue, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1097	<i>Ruthenica</i> , blue, a pretty miniature species, with a distinctive fan-like foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	1 0
1098	<i>Setosa</i> , S. and F. rich violet-blue, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1099	<i>Sibirica</i> , S. bright blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft. ....per doz. 4s. 6d.	"	0 6
1100	" <i>acuta</i> , S. and F. blue, reticulated white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 6
1101	" <i>alba</i> , S. white, F. mottled purple, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1102	" <i>Euterpe</i> , S. purple, F. blue, reticulated white	"	0 6
1103	" <i>atro-purpurea</i> , S. and F. purple, very fine, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1104	" <i>grandiflora</i> , S. bright blue, F. blue, reticulated white	"	0 6
1105	" <i>grandiflora præcox</i> , S. purple, F. blue-purple, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1106	" <i>lactea</i> , S. milky white, F. white, reticulated brown, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1107	" <i>minor</i> , S. blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 2 ft.	"	0 6
1108	<i>Spuria</i> , S. and F. blue, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1109	" <i>halophilla</i> , S. and F. yellowish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1110	" <i>stenogyna</i> , S. and F. whitish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1111	<i>Stylosa</i> , S. and F. beautiful light blue, winter-flowering, 1 ft.	"	1 6
1112	<i>Susiana</i> , bluish, tinted brown, and netted with dark lines, a grand species, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....per doz. 7/6	"	0 9
1113	<i>Tectorum</i> syn. <i>tomilophia</i> , lovely blue crested flowers, beautifully spotted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 6
1114	<i>Tolmeana</i> , S. and F. rich lilac, with yellow spot, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 0
1115	<i>Tuberosa</i> (<i>Skakeshead</i>), violet and green, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ....per doz. 2/6	"	0 3
1116	<i>Versicolor kermesina</i> , S. red-lilac, F. rose-purple, 1 ft.	"	0 9
1117	<i>Virginica</i> , S. lilac, F. rich purple with white spot, 3 ft. ....per doz. 5/6	"	0 6
1118	" <i>columnae</i> , S. and F. lilac, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1119	" <i>Hansoni</i> , S. blue, F. lilac, with conspicuous yellow spot, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1120	" <i>pulchella</i> , S. and F. red-lilac, 3 ft. ....per doz. 7/6	"	0 9
1121	" <i>major</i> , S. pale lilac, F. red-lilac, with white spot, 3 ft. ....per doz. 7/6	"	0 9
1122	<i>Violacea major</i> (<i>Laciegata</i>) S. claret purple, F. very rich crimson-purple	"	1 6

IXIAS, MORPHIXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—From September to December plant in a five-inch pot five or six bulbs, using a compost of turfy loam, leaf soil, and silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then plunge the pots in ashes in a cold pit or frame, and withhold water till the plants appear, then give sparingly at first. Except during wet or frosty weather, the lights should be left off. Early in February, the plants having made sufficient growth, remove them to the greenhouse, and carefully attend to the watering.

CULTURE OUT-DOORS.—Plant from October to January, at a depth of three to four inches, and two to three inches apart, in a prepared light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, the bed raised six inches above the general level, with a due south aspect. Should the earlier plantings make foliage in autumn, protection must be given during severe frost, and this is best done by hooping the beds over, and, when necessary, covering with mats; or Tiffany may be used, and can remain on till the danger from severe frost has passed. The plantings made in December and January need no protection beyond a little fern, which gradually remove in spring as the plants spear through it; as these late plantings will flower later in summer than the earlier ones, select a situation for them where the sun's rays will be somewhat broken, and the blooming period will thereby be prolonged.

IXIAS.

The *Ixia* is a slender graceful growing plant, with long loose spikes of bloom. The colours are rich, varied, and beautiful, the centre always differing in colour from the other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms expanding in the sun's rays, present a picture of gorgeous beauty.

The descriptions refer to the flowers when open; when closed, most of the yellows and the whites have the outside of the petals red or purple; thus, the more brilliant display is in the expanded flowers.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1123	3 each of 30 splendid varieties	21 0	1126	1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2/6 & 3 6
1124	3 each of 20 ditto	10/6 & 15 0	1127	Choice mixed	per 100, 7/6; per doz. 1 6
1125	3 each of 10 ditto	5/6 & 7 6	1128	Fine mixed	per 100, 5/6; " 1 0

[Barr and Son,

IXIAS—continued.				IXIAS—continued.			
	per doz.	s.	d.		per doz.	s.	d.
1129 Achievement, rose-purple, black centre ...	3	6		1146 La Flancée, white, blue centre	3	6	
1130 Aspasia, white, tinged purple	2	6		1147 Lesbia, pink-lilac, black centre	1	6	
1131 Bucephalus, magenta-purple, beautiful ...	2	6		1148 Magnifica, rich deep yellow, black centre ...	2	0	
1132 Cleopatra, white, rose-purple centre	2	6		1149 Magnus bonum, white, blue centre, large	4	6	
1133 Comet, yellow, black centre	3	6		1150 Miralba, white, tinged purple, mauve centre	3	6	
1134 Conqueror, yellow, shaded red	2	0		1151 Nittens, intense deep magenta	4	6	
1135 Crateroides, beautiful rich cerise-scarlet ...	1	6		1152 Nosegay, white, tinged purple	3	6	
1136 Duchess of Edinburgh, pure white, striped				1153 Pallas, pale primrose, crimson centre	1	6	
rose	2	6		1154 Prestios, the largest of the Ixias, pure			
1137 Glory, bronze-crimson, black centre	1	6		white, crimson-velvet centre	4	6	
1138 Golden Drop, golden-yellow, and purple-				1155 Princess Alexandra, pale lemon passing to			
maroon centre	2	6		white, tinged rose-purple, crimson centre.	1	6	
1139 Grachus, canary-yellow, crimson centre...	1	6		1156 Rosea plena (Wonder), rose-pink	2	6	
1140 Hector, rose-purple, black centre	2	6		1157 Sarnia's Glory, deep yellow, black centre	3	6	
1141 Hemisphere, primrose, tinged red	1	6		1158 Smiling Mary, magenta, white centre	3	6	
1142 Hypatia, white, tinged lilac, black centre.	2	6		1159 Sunbeam, orange, striped crimson	3	6	
1143 Imperatrice Eugénie, white, tinged rose-				1160 Surprise, white, crimson centre	3	6	
purple, dark crimson centre	2	6		1161 Theseus, white, magenta centre	1	6	
1144 Lady of the Lake, intense magenta	2	6		1162 Virgilius, bright yellow, black centre	3	6	
1145 Lady Slade, rich pink, carmine centre ...	2	6		1163 Viridiflora, sea-green, black centre	2	6	

MORPHIXIAS.

These have the same graceful habit as the Ixia, and are very floriferous; they come into bloom later than the Ixias, and continue in flower frequently till August.

	per doz.—s.	d.		per doz.—s.	d.
1164 Paniculata, buff	2	6	1166 Paniculata rosea, rosy apricot	2	6
1165 „ alba, white, black centre	2	6	1167 „ mixed	2	6

SPARAXIS.

It would be difficult to conceive colours more diversified and gorgeous than is represented by the Sparaxis, and one can well appreciate Mr. Saunders' observation, "that he has seen the knee of an enthusiast bent and gymnastics performed over a bed of these, without feeling at liberty to condemn the performer." The fine compact dwarf growth of the Sparaxis, and its rich beautiful colours, mark its suitability for pot culture.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1168 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	10	6	1170 2 each of 12 splendid varieties	4	6
1169 3 „ 12 „ „	6	0	1171 1 „ 12 „ „	2	6
per doz.			per doz.		
1172 Choice mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.	1	6	1180 Maculata, white, purple and primrose ...	1	6
1173 Fine mixed, per 100, 5s. 6d.	1	0	1181 Nain, white and crimson, primrose centre.	2	6
1174 Angelique, white, yellow centre	2	0	1182 Pavonia, white, centre yellow, mottled black	2	0
1175 Delicata, light yellow, centre spotted brown	2	6	1183 Queen Victoria (new)	2	6
1176 Garibaldi, rich crimson, yellow centre ...	4	6	1184 Tricolor, scarlet, marbled crimson	1	6
1177 Josephine, white, with yellow centre	2	0	1185 „ grandiflora, rich crimson	2	0
1178 Lady Carey, French white, blotched purple	2	6	1186 Victor Emmanuel, red and yellow	1	6
1179 Leopard, primrose, yellow centre	2	0			

TRITONIAS.

The habit and growth of these resemble the Sparaxis, but the prevailing colours differ, and flowering later, they form a most important succession. The colours range from buff to rose and the richest glowing orange, the flowers always having a beautiful transparency. At Cliveden, the late Mr. Fleming was in the habit of growing hundreds of pots of *Crocata* for furnishing jardinet.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1187 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	12	6	1190 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	3	0
1188 3 „ 12 „ „	7	6	1191 Choice mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d. ...per doz.	1	6
1189 2 „ 12 „ „	4	6	1192 Fine mixed, per 100, 5s. 6d.	1	0
per doz.			per doz.		
1193 Amœna, orange, centre spotted yellow	4	6	1200 Fenestrata, soft rose-salmon	2	0
1194 Bella, blush, shading down to rose	3	6	1201 Gladstone (new), very distinct	3	6
1195 Brilliant, rich luminous orange-scarlet ...	2	6	1202 Laura, deep salmon, very beautiful	4	6
1196 Crocata, bright orange	per 100, 10/6	1	1203 Prince Alfred, white, very large	4	6
1197 Eclair, bright scarlet (new)	2	6	1204 Speciosa, brilliant orange-scarlet	3	6
1198 Elegans, orange-cerise	2	0	1205 Squalida, white, suffused rose	2	6
1199 Eleonore, buff, very fine (new)	5	6			

BABIANAS.

The flowers of the Babiana range in colour from blue to the richest crimson-magenta, and set off by a dark green hirsute foliage, they form a striking contrast both in flower and foliage to the Sparaxis and Tritonia. The Babiana has the same fine dwarf compact growth, and is a good companion plant to Sparaxis and Tritonia, in pots or out of doors.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1206 5 each of 10 splendid varieties	10	6	1209 1 each of 10 splendid varieties	2	6
1207 3 „ 10 „ „	5	6	1210 Choice mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz.	1	6
1208 2 „ 10 „ „	4	6	1211 Fine „ „ 5s. 6d.;	1	0
per doz.			per doz.		
1212 Atro-cyanea, purple-blue, marked white...	2	6	1219 Julia, petals alternately white and blue ...	3	6
1213 Attraction, dark blue, vigorous habit	4	6	1220 Kermesina, rich crimson-magenta	2	0
1214 Celia, rose, marked white	2	6	1221 Lady Carey, rose, marked white	2	6
1215 General Froome, violet, spotted white	3	6	1222 Rosea grandis, rose-purple, marked white	3	6
1216 General Scott, lavender, suffused white ...	3	6	1223 Rubro-cyanea, blue, crimson centre	7	6
1217 General Slade, magenta	3	6	1224 Speciosa, mauve, suffused blue	2	6
1218 Hellas, pale yellow, outside suffused purple	4	6	1225 Villosa, blue	1	6

THE RANUNCULUS.

In the Ranunculus, there is much diversity of shade and colour, this, combined with its symmetry and compactness, makes it, as a cut flower, as useful as the Rose. The Ranunculus flowers in May and June, and is much used for beds, ribbons, masses, and edgings, both in mixed and in separate colours.

CULTURE.—Plant the Turban Ranunculus from October to March, and the Persian varieties from January to King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

THE RANUNCULUS—continued.

April. It is in a somewhat moist soil which has been trenched deeply that the Ranunculus does best, but any good loamy soil, which has been properly prepared, will do. When the soil works kindly, and the day is dry, draw drills two inches deep, and five or six inches apart; at the bottom of the drill sprinkle a little sand, press the tubers firmly into the soil, claws downwards, and cover with sand, then with soil, keeping the crown of the tuber two inches under the surface. Cover the early plantings with dry litter, leaves, or old tan during severe weather, and this remove before the foliage in Spring gets injured. In April and May, during dry weather, water the beds freely two or three times a week; and when the flower-buds appear water if necessary daily, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming, taking every care not to wet the foliage if possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

The named varieties have been selected on account of their large flowers and fine colours.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1226 5 each 25 splendid named varieties.....	15	0	1228 1 each 25 splendid named varieties	3	6
1227 3 " 25 ditto ditto	10	0	1229 Mixed Scotch spotted vars. per 100, 5/6; doz. 1	0	
1230 Superfine mixed varieties, per 1000, 30s.; per 100, 3s. 6d.; per dozen, 8d.					
1231 Fine ditto ditto	21s.				
				2s. 6d.; ditto, 6d.	

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

The flowers of the Turban Ranunculus differ from the Persian in being larger, more rose-like, and self-coloured. In beds, ribbons, and masses, the rich yellow, bright orange, brilliant scarlet, and pure white flowers, are very effective in Spring.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1232 100 each 8 splendid varieties	1	7	6	1234 25 each 8 splendid varieties	0	7	6
1233 50 " 8 "	0	14	6	1235 10 each 8 "	0	3	6
1236 Splendid mixed, per 1000, 25s.; per 100, 3s. 6d.; per dozen, 6d.							
	per 100.	per doz.			per 100.	per doz.	
1237 Bright Yellow	3	0..0	6	1241 Orange	3	0..0	6
1238 Crimson Grandiflora	3	6..0	6	1242 Scarlet, splendid	2	6..0	4
1239 Crimson-brown or black	3	0..0	6	1243 Variegated, mottled red and yellow	3	6..0	6
1240 Golden-Yellow	3	6..0	6	1244 White	10	6..1	6

TURCO-PERSIAN NEW LARGE-FLOWERING RANUNCULUS.

This new race of Ranunculus is remarkable for a vigorous growth, and is extraordinarily floriferous; the plants attain a height of about 18 inches, and produce from 10 to 15 blossoms. Where cut flowers are in demand, these new Ranunculus are most valuable, as flowers may be gathered from the same bed several times a week, during the flowering period, without impairing the display.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
1245 10 each of 25 splendid varieties	1	10	0	1248 1 each of 25 splendid varieties	3	6
1246 5 " of 25 "	0	15	0	1249 Choice mixed ...per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz. 1	0	
1247 3 " of 25 "	0	10	0	1250 Fine mixed	3s. 6d.; " 0	9

THE ANEMONE, OR WINDFLOWER.

Anemone flowers embrace scarlets, roses, blues, and purples of the most dazzling hues, also the purest white, and endless variations in stripes. The habit of the plant is excellent, and the foliage elegant. For beds, edgings, and masses, where Spring flowers are grown it is matchless, and may be had in bloom, weather permitting, from November to July, according to situation, locality, and time of planting. For naturalization and wild gardens it is of great value, and a charming plant in orchards and grass. The graceful Anemone fulgens we have seen producing its brilliant blossoms at Christmas and a succession of flowers maintained by sundry plantings to July. Roots which were planted May, 1882, furnished a supply of cut flowers throughout the Autumn. The snow-white Anemone "The Bride," is a most important introduction, and, as a cut flower, is of the greatest possible value, the large saucer-shaped, snow-white blossoms, resembling flowers of the Christmas Rose grown under glass. Anemone Stellata (the Starry Windflower of the Riviera) is well known as an elegant plant to those who have spent a winter at Nice, Cannes, and Mentone. Anemone apennina (the Blue Mountain Windflower), during March and April, makes the most charming cushions of blue in the flower border, and its white companion, A. apennina alba, is most lovely in masses. Anemone blanda is a most important plant; it resembles A. apennina in flower, but is deeper in colour, and flowers a month earlier. If the Anemone is required for indoor decoration, after potting plunge the pots to the rim out of doors, and there let them remain till the flower buds appear, then remove the pots indoors.

CULTURE.—Any good soil, moderately well drained, suits the Anemone. In its native habitat it grows mostly in vineyards and oliveyards, where it is partially protected from the sun's rays and parching winds, the most potent enemies of Spring flowers. Plant in succession from August to May, the roots four to six inches apart, and at a depth of two to three inches; this should be done when the ground is in good working condition and on a dry day. The planting for Summer and Autumn-flowering must be in a situation where the ground is moist, and in shade from after 10 or 11 a.m.

NEW DOUBLE POPPY ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

The flowers of the Double Poppy Anemone resemble a semi-double Hollyhock, and are extremely handsome. When planted from September to December, they flower in succession during the early Spring months, and those planted from January to April flowering in succession from April to July.

	s.	d.		per 100.	per doz.
1251 5 each, 25 new splendid varieties	15	0	1254 New varieties, in mixture.....	7	6..1 6
1252 3 " 25 "	10	0	1255 New blue varieties	12	6..2 6
1253 1 " 25 "	3	6	1256 New scarlet varieties.....	10	6..2 6
1257 Fine mixed double, all colours	4s.	per 100; 8d. per doz.			
1258 Splendid mixed double, all colours	5s. 6d.	per 100; 1s. per doz.			
1259 Splendid double scarlets in shades.....	7s. 6d.	per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.			

NEW DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERING FRENCH ANEMONES.

This new section of the double Poppy Anemone is remarkable for its large handsome flowers.

			per doz.	each.				per doz.	each.				
			s.	d.	s.	d.				s.	d.	s.	d.
1260	Etoile de Bretagne, new	.....	10	6	1	0	1264	New dark, purple-red	.....	10	6	1	0
1261	Gloire de Nantes, rich violet	.....	3	6	0	4	1265	Ponceau, deep scarlet	.....	10	6	1	0
1262	La Brillante, rich cerise	.....	5	6	0	6	1266	Rossini, peach colour	.....	10	6	1	0
1263	Lilas, red-lilas	.....	10	6	1	0	1267	Splendid varieties, in mixture	.....	7	6	0	9

[Barr and Son,

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES, OR WINDFLOWER.

These handsome Single Anemones have large beautiful saucer-shaped poppy-like blossoms, and during mild seasons, or in sheltered situations, are flowering continuously throughout the Winter, Spring, and early Summer months.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1268 Fine mixed, 3/6 per 100; 0/8 per doz. | 1270 Brilliant Scarlet Varieties, 4/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz. |
| 1269 New large-flowered Varieties, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz. | 1271 Blue of shades 5/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz. |
| 1272 New large-flowered, "The Bride," flowers snow-white, very large and remarkably beautiful, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/3. | |
| 1273 New large-flowered Intense Brilliant Scarlet, per 100, 5/6; 1/0 per doz. | |
| 1274 New large-flowered Splendid mixed French Varieties, per 100, 5/6; per doz., 1/. | |
| 1275 Victoria Giant, a new race, with remarkably large flowers and brilliant colours, per 100, 5/6; per doz. 1/. | |

ANEMONE STELLATA (THE STARRY WINDFLOWER OF THE RIVIERA).

These Starry-flowered Anemones are remarkable for variety of brilliant colours, elegant flowers, and graceful foliage. Those enumerated were selected by us from a very large collection; they are good pot-plants.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1276 3 each of 12 varieties 7 6 | 1278 Fine mixed, per 100, 10/6; per doz., 2/0 |
| 1277 1 each of 12 " 3 6 | 1279 Mixed from the collection, p. 100, 12/6; per doz. 2/6 |
| 1280 Admiral, rich scarlet, white centre 2 6 | 1287 Julius, ruby, white centre 2 6 |
| 1281 Allegaricus, deep scarlet 2 6 | 1288 Orion, orange-scarlet, white centre 2 6 |
| 1282 Archimedes, deep lilac, white centre 2 6 | 1289 Napopolasser, crimson, white centre 2 6 |
| 1283 Cæsar, crimson-purple, white centre 2 6 | 1290 Raine de Prusse, rose-scarlet, white centre 2 6 |
| 1284 Favourite, deep scarlet, white centre 2 6 | 1291 Sieraad, salmon-rose, white centre 2 6 |
| 1285 Gladstone, rose, tinged lake, white centre 2 6 | 1292 Triton, rich ruby-purple, white centre 2 6 |
| 1286 Josephus, rich orange-scarlet 2 6 | 1293 Speciosus, rich crimson, white centre 2 6 |

ANEMONE FULGENS (SCARLET WINDFLOWER).

This is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring-flowering Anemones. The rich dazzling scarlet flowers, and light elegant growth, render it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable for table bouquets or vases, as it lasts a long time in water. If the roots are planted early, flowers may be gathered from Christmas, and, by successional plantings, from August to May, a continued display is maintained till late in autumn. The plantings made for summer and autumn-flowering must be in a situation where in summer the ground is moist, and in shade, from after 10 or 11 a.m. (Figured in *The Garden*, 1877.)

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1294 Fulgens, dazzling scarlet, collected roots 10 6...1 6 | per 100 per doz. |
| 1295 Fulgens, dazzling scarlet, cultivated roots 15 0...2 6 | s. d. |
| 1296 Fulgens græca, deep rich scarlet 21 0...3 6 | s. d. |
| 1297 Fulgens double and semi-double, which have been specially collected for us, and which differ from the Fulgens or Peacock Anemone of Cannes 21 0...3 6 | s. d. |
| 1298 Fulgens flore-pleno, the double scarlet Peacock Anemone of Cannes 7 6...1 0 | s. d. |

SUNDRY ANEMONES.

Anemone apennina, the blue Mountain Windflower, forms a dense cushion of rich blue, and is one of the loveliest dwarf Spring flowers, which, when associated with *Triteleia conspicua*, the delicate porcelain flowers of the one blend most charmingly with the rich bright blue of the other. *A. blanda* resembles *A. apennina*, but is deeper in colour and flowers a month earlier. The varieties of *Anemone nemorosa* are most charming, and no flower border should be without its clumps of these, as they literally carpet the ground with their small neat flowers. *A. nemorosa* Robinsoniana is a remarkable plant, and *Anemone nemorosa* bracteata may be called "the Jack in the Green" of Anemones, the white flowers resting on a profusion of green bracts. As pot plants these Anemones are very charming. The Snowdrop Windflower, *Anemone sylvestris* is the counterpart of *Anemone japonica* alba, but flowers in spring and summer. *A. japonica*, white, rose and red, are the most decorative of Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1299 Apennina, rich blue, ½ ft., per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz. 2s. 0 3 | 1306 Nemorosa alba fl. pl., double, pure white, very beautiful per doz., 2/6 0 3: |
| 1300 " alba, pure white, ½ ft., per doz. 10/6 1 0 | 1307 " rubra fl. pl., double red, ½ ft. per doz., 3/6 0 4 |
| 1301 Blanda, brilliant blue, resembles Apennina, but flowers a month earlier, ½ ft. 2 6 | 1308 " Robinsoniana, blue, ½ ft., per doz. 5/6 0 6 |
| 1302 Japonica alba, pure white ...per doz. 5/6 0 6 | 1309 Palmata, yellow, ½ ft. ....per doz., 7/6 0 9 |
| 1303 " elsgans, rose 5/6 0 6 | 1310 Ranunculoides, yellow, ½ ft. ...per doz., 5/6 0 6 |
| 1304 " rubra, rose-purple " 5 6 0 6 | 1311 Sylvestris, (The Snowdrop Windflower), flowers pure white, spring and summer flowering per doz. 5/6 0 6 |
| 1305 Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl., white florets, resting on green bracts, ½ ft. per doz. 3s. 6d. 0 4 | |

CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamen persicum, during the Winter months, is brought to Covent Garden Market in large quantities, many of the specimens having upwards of two hundred flowers, and realizing very high prices. This Cyclamen is an indispensable plant for indoor decoration, and few flowers are more highly prized for button-hole bouquets, ladies' dresses, and finger-glasses. In Ireland, and a few favoured places in England, such as Cornwall and the Islands adjacent, it is hardy, and flowers out of doors. It is, however, preferable in all cases to plant out only the European species, which are quite hardy, and uninjured by the severest frost, excepting *Vernum* and *Repandum*, the Italian species; these we recommend to be grown on sheltered rockwork, and protected with leaves or litter till February or March, when the foliage begins to appear, the flowers coming out in April.

All the European Cyclamen require perfect drainage, and should be sheltered from the cutting winds of March and April, and the hot rays of the Summer sun; planted at the bottom of old walls and on rockwork, they are very beautiful; or nestling in the grass, near the roots and under the shelter of old trees, the effect is most charming. *Europeum* commences flowering in July; the *Hederæfolium* varieties follow in Autumn; *Atkinsi*, *Ibericum*, and *Coum* are Winter-flowering; *Repandum* and *Vernum* close the Cyclamen season in April. These hardy Cyclamen are beautiful pot plants when skillfully cultivated. According to the latest investigations, the genus Cyclamen divides itself into five specific heads or types, thus:—*Europeum*, Summer-flowering; *Hederæfolium*, Autumn-flowering; *Persicum*, Winter-flowering; *Ibericum*, of which *Atkinsi* and *Coum* are varieties, Winter-flowering; *Vernum* and *Repandum*, Spring-flowering. Thus, out-of-doors, *Europeum* flowers July and August; *Hederæfolium*, August to November; *Ibericum*, December, January, February, and March; *Vernum* and *Repandum*, April.

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

CYCLAMEN—continued.

Cyclamen *Europæum*, we have these roots collected on the Alps. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and the foliage beautifully variegated; it is a fine species either for rockwork, to plant at the bottom of old walls, to naturalize in the grass, or to plant in wild gardens. We have all the varieties of hardy Cyclamen growing under large elm-trees, where they have been for many years. *Ground roots of Europæum*, 25s. per 100.

The varieties of Cyclamen *hederæfolium* have beautiful Anæctochilus-like variegated leaves, which are decorative during Autumn and Spring. When gazing in Winter on masses of this beautiful foliage, we have felt surprised that not more advantage has been taken of it for Winter beds, intermingling for a succession of flowers *Scilla bifolia*, *Scilla sibirica*, *Chionodoxa Lucillæ*, *Leucojum vernum*, *Narcissus nanus*, and *Snowdrops*. In Autumn, from the ample foliage of *C. Hederæfolium*, rises a profusion of beautiful magenta-coloured flowers, and if these in Spring were followed by all or either of the bulbs named, a succession and variety so charming would be produced, that we must leave the reader to imagine the effect.

Cyclamen *persicum* may be cultivated in a cool greenhouse or a cold frame with a little protection. They make vigorous plants in a stove or orchid house. In well-managed establishments, during Winter and Spring, *C. persicum* is of necessity one of the principal decorative plants.

The hardy Cyclamen are kept in pots ready for despatch at all seasons, *C. europæum*, at 25s. per 100, are lifted from the bed as wanted.

1312 Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of *C. persicum*, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per packet. Seedling plants, when properly cultivated, make fine specimens in about 12 months.

1313 Cyclamen *persicum*, large-flowered varieties, for Greenhouse decoration, per doz., 15s., 21s., 25s., and 30s.; according to size, each, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. Larger specimens, each, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Plants in flower can be supplied from December at market prices.

1314 Hardy Cyclamen, Autumn, Winter, and Spring-flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. each—s. d.

1315 Atkinsi, white, crimson centre .....1/ & 1 6	1323 Hederæfolium, rosy pink .....1/ & 1 6
1316 " roseum .....1/ & 1 6	1324 " africanum, bluish-white .....1 6
1317 " rubrum .....1/ & 1 6	1325 " album, pure white .....1/ & 1 6
1318 Coum, bright red .....1/ & 1 6	1326 " græcum, reds of shade, flowers large and beautiful .....2 6
1319 Coum and Atkinsi varieties, in mixture, per doz., 7/6, 0 9	1327 " macrophyllum, bluish-white ... 2 6
1320 Cluesii, a summer-flowering species, collected in the shady parts of the South Italian mountains, and described as the most graceful of the hardy Cyclamen, flowers dark carmine, and very fragrant, leaves silvery, with dark green zone..... per doz., 10/6, 1/ & 1 6	1328 Ibericum, purple .....2 6
1321 Europæum, red, sweet-scented, autumn-flowering .....25/ per 100, 4/6 per doz. 0 6	1329 Persicum .....1/ & 1/6, 2 6
1322 Europæum, established in pots, 10/6, " 1 0	1330 " album, pure white .....2/6 & 3 6
	1331 " roseum, rosy red .....2/6 & 3 6
	1332 " rubrum .....2/6 & 3 6
	1333 " giganteum, foliage distinct and beautifully variegated, 2/6, 3/6 & 5 6
	1334 Repandum, bright red .....1 6
	1335 Vernum, bright red .....1 6
	1336 " album, pure white .....2 6

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (THE GREAT SNOW-WHITE SUMMER-FLOWERING HYACINTH).

1337 Hyacinthus *Candicans* is perhaps the most ornamental of summer-flowering hardy bulbs; it attains a height of 3 to 6 feet, according to soil and situation, and is surmounted with 20 to 50 graceful pendant pure white bell-shaped flowers. It is equally decorative for the flower border and conservatory. Figured in *The Garden*, 1881. Flowering bulbs, per 100, 15/-, 21/-, and 30/-; per doz., 2/6, 3/6, & 4/6; each, 4d. & 0 6

THE GLADIOLUS.

RAMOSUS, AND OTHER EARLY-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

These beautiful early-flowering Gladioli are not so stately as the French varieties of *Gandavensis*, but they flower in July, and on this account are prized in the general succession of flowers. Where cut flowers are required, these should be extensively cultivated. The snow-white flowers of Colvilli, "The Bride," are exceptionally valuable, and are extensively grown in pots to cut during April, May, and June for Covent Garden Market.


CULTURE.—Trench the ground, working in plenty of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the varieties of Colvilli, *Cardinalis*, and *Byzantinus* from the beginning of October, and the others from November till March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week greatly benefits the growing plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three to five, according to the size of root, in a five or six-inch pot, and plunge in ashes in a cold frame or pit, and withhold water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove indoors. It is customary with some to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower begins to colour, lift without breaking the ball, pot, and place indoors. So treated, the flowers expand as if the bulbs had not been disturbed.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING GLADIOLUS, &c., READY IN OCTOBER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1338 6 each, of 15 varieties.....	1 1 0	1341 Splendid varieties, per 100, 15/-; per doz. 0 2 6	
1339 3 " 15 "	0 10 6	1342 Fine mixed .....per 100, 10/6; per doz. 0 2 0	
1340 1 " 15 "	0 4 0	1343 Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/-; per doz. 0 3 0	
	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
1344 Blandus, white and pale rose, very dwarf	2 0	1354 La Ville de Versailles, white, with large rosy crimson spots, most beautiful	9 0
1345 Byzantinus, rose-purple, very early,		1355 Lord Clarendon, red, feathered white	3 6
5/6 per 100	1 0	1356 Magnificus, deep red.....	2 6
1346 Cardinalis, bright scarlet, flaked white	2 6	1357 Ne Plus Ultra, deep rose, blotched white	2 6
1347 Colvilli, purplish lilac .....7/6 per 100	1 0	1358 Queen Victoria, bright scarlet, flaked white	2 6
1348 " The Bride, pure white, 16/- per 100	2 6	1359 Ramosus, salmon-rose, flaked crimson	2 6
1349 Elegantissimus, fine rose, spotted	2 6	1360 Rosa Mundi, rose.....	2 6
1350 Emicans, orange-scarlet, feathered	2 6	1361 Saunders, rich scarlet and white	10 6
1351 Formosissimus, scarlet, flaked white	2 6	1362 Trimaculatus, rose, spotted white	3 6
1352 Floribundus, white and blush, 18/- per 100	3 0		
1353 Insignis, rich scarlet, tinged purple.....	3 6		

FRENCH VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS.

 The roots offered are from the most experienced cultivators in France, and are all selected to give large flower spikes.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground as deep as the soil will admit, intermingling as the work proceeds abundance of rotten manure, and plant the roots at a depth of 6 inches.

TIME OF PLANTING.—From the middle of April to the beginning of June we consider the best time to plant ; when one planting only is made, we should recommend it being done early in May, but if successional plantings are made, commence middle of April, and continue fortnightly till the middle of June.

PLANTING TO ADVANTAGE.—Groups of three to a dozen roots, planted in the flower borders in distinct, or diversified colours, produce an exceedingly fine effect. The roots should be six inches from each other, and when the plants are sufficiently advanced place a stake in the centre of the group, and fasten the plants to it.

GLADIOLUS ROOTS, VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections.

Ready to send out in January.

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1363	5	bulbs each of 20 beautiful varieties	.....	42	0	1368	30	in 30 splendid varieties	.....	30	0
1364	3	" " 20 " " " "	.....	30	0	1369	30	" " 30 very fine	.....	21	0
1365	1	" " 20 " " " "	.....	10	6	1370	12	" " 12 splendid	.....	15	0
1366	5	" " 12 " " " "	.....	25	0	1371	12	" " 12 beautiful	.....	9	0
1367	3	" " 12 " " " "	.....	17	6	1372	12	" " 12 fine	.....	6	0

Gladioli Roots, varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

Reds of shades, in mixture						Lilac and violet shades, in mixture						per 100. per doz.			
1373	Reds of shades, in mixture	.....	21/	.....	3/0	1377	Lilac and violet shades, in mixture	.....	30/	.....	4/6	per 100.	per doz.
1374	Roses of shades, in mixture	.....	24/6	.....	3/3	1378	Good mixed	.....	10/6	.....	1/6	per 100.	per doz.
1375	Whites of shades, in mixture	.....	24/6	.....	3/3	1379	Fine mixed, all colours	.....	15/	.....	2/6	per 100.	per doz.
1376	Yellows of shades, in mixture	.....	30/	.....	4/6	1380	Splendid mixed, all colours	.....	21/	.....	3/6	per 100.	per doz.
1381	Unnamed Seedlings of the highest type from which varieties of great excellence can be selected; the flowers are large, and range in colour from pure white to the richest purple, per 100, 25s., per doz.													3	6
1382	Brenchleyensis, rich vermillion-scarlet ...	Ready in November		{	per 100, 5/6, per doz.	1/0, each								0	3
1383	" selected, extra large roots			{	7/6, "	1/6, "								0	4

AMARYLLIS.

Under this heading there are plants arranged very different in character, and requiring separate treatment.

THE GUERNSEY AND BELLADONNA LILIES.

The flowers of the Guernsey Lily are brilliant scarlet, and when seen with the sun's rays on them have the appearance of being spangled with gold-dust. The flowers of the Belladonna Lily are large, pure white, flushed rose-purple, and produced in umbels of many blossoms.

Fig. 27. The Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies are received by us in bud *early in September*. The supply being always uncertain, orders for them should be given as soon as possible after the 1st, and not later than the 15th September. *When executing orders for the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies, we carefully examine the flower-buds, and send only such plants as give promise of good flowers.* Delay in transit, neglecting to plant immediately, or, perhaps, an undeveloped defect in the flower-scape, often leads to partial failure, and as we cannot hold ourselves responsible for such contingencies, purchasers are recommended to buy an extra quantity, especially as the roots are so very inexpensive.

CULTURE.—Immediately the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies are received, pot them in light soil, prepared cocoa-fibre or moss, and give water liberally. Bulbs of Guernsey Lilies, purchased after the flowering season, should be potted and treated the same as recommended for *Vallota purpurea*. Bulbs of Belladonna Lilies plant under a south wall at a depth of one foot.

under a south wall at a depth of one foot.		
1384 Belladonna Lily (<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>)	per doz., 6s. ; each	s. d. 0 9
1385 Guernsey Lily (<i>Nerine sarniensis</i>)	" 7s. 6d. "	0 9

HARDY AMARYLLIS.

The Belladonnas in Autumn produce large umbels of beautiful rich, delicately coloured flowers, and in pots are very effective for conservatory decoration. Grown out of doors, plant at a depth of one foot, under a south wall, or immediately in front of a greenhouse; there, undisturbed, they will annually produce gorgeous umbels of flowers. The varieties Longifolia (*Crinum*) produce large umbels of beautiful funnel-shaped sweet-scented blossoms, and are admirable planted in mixed flower borders. Candida (*Zephyranthes candida*) "The Flower of the West Wind," is a neat edging plant, and decorative in groups; in autumn it throws up a protusion of white Crocus-like flowers. Lutea (*Sternbergia lutea*), "The Lily of the Field," is also a good hardy bulb, for edgings, and in groups, its rich golden-yellow Crocus-like flowers, expand in autumn from the midst of a bright fresh green foliage.

		per s. d.	sq. ft.
1386	<i>Belladonna</i> , <i>white, flushed rosy purple</i>	7 6	0 9
1387	" <i>minor</i> , " "	0	1 0
1388	" <i>major</i> , " "	0	1 6
1389	<i>Longifolia alba</i> (<i>Crinum capense album</i>), <i>white, a grand border plant</i>	1s. &	1 6
1390	" <i>rosea</i> (" " <i>roseum</i>), <i>rose</i> " "	1s. &	1 6
1391	" <i>pallida</i> (" " <i>pallidum</i>) <i>rose-white</i>	1s. &	1 6
1392	<i>Candida</i> (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>), <i>white, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups</i>	2 6	0 3
1393	<i>Lutea</i> (<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>), <i>yellow, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups per 100, 15s.</i>	2 6	0 3

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBÆA LILY.

Vallota purpurea, known also as Scarborough Lily, is most valuable as an Autumn-flowering plant, and as a cut flower for filling vases. *Amaryllis formosissima*, the Jacobea Lily, is a quaintly-shaped beautiful flower, and forces well, it should be potted in succession for Spring decoration. In May the dry bulbs can be bedded out or planted in the flower borders for Summer-flowering. *Vallota purpurea* we recommend to be planted out of doors in May, and when in bud potted up for conservatory decoration.

in May, and when in bud potted up for conservatory decoration.	each—s.	d.
1394 <i>Vallota purpurea</i> , <i>bright scarlet</i>	21s. & 30s. per doz.;	2s. 6d. & 3 6
1395 <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> , <i>rich crimson</i>	per doz.,	5s. 6d. 0 6

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.

These are grand plants in the conservatory, much prized for table decoration, and to cut for table bouquets and vases. With management, these magnificent *Amaryllis* may be had in bloom for many months. The unnamed seedlings offered we specially recommend; they are from the most advanced collection in Europe, and cannot fail to please, both as regards variety of colour and beauty of flower.

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

**Page Missing
in Original
Volume**

**Page Missing
in Original
Volume**

HERBACEOUS HARDY CHINESE PÆONIAS.

These noble plants compete favourably in general effect with the finest hybrid Rhododendrons, whether it be in variety of tint, diversity of colour, profusion or duration of bloom. With these qualities, combined to a handsome, massive foliage, an accommodating habit, and easy culture, you have a plant to occupy the place of, or to associate with, the Rhododendron. These Pæonias succeed in any ordinary garden soil, and are equally adapted to intermingle with shrubs, or to take their place amongst herbaceous plants in flower borders and wild gardens.

The first flowers are large, massive, and most perfect in outline, the secondary flowers are smaller, very neat, and beautiful; indeed, it would be difficult to conceive a more decorative and generally useful plant, rivalling in effect the Rhododendron, and possessing the symmetry and fragrance of the Rose. As a eut flower it is of great value, travels admirably, and supplies the utmost variety of shade and colour, from snow-white to the most intense crimson. See coloured plates in *The Garden*, 1880 and 1881.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground before planting, as deeply as possible, adding abundance of *rotten manure*, and then mulch the surface with manure. In Summer, if convenient, give a plentiful supply of liquid manure twice a week to encourage a rapid development, as it is when the plant is large that it is decorative. The Pæony may be planted in any position, but, considering that the flower buds are formed early in Spring, it is preferable to grow the plants where the sun's rays do not fall upon them in Spring earlier than 11 or 12 o'clock.

The editor of *The Garden* (Mr. William Robinson) suggests beds of *Pæonias*, associated with *Lilies* and *Gladioli*, and edged with *Plantain Lilies*; the best and most massive of the plain-leaved *Plantain Lilies* are *Subcordata grandiflora* for light green, *Sieboldi* for a blue-green, and *Ovata* for a dark green foliage; and of the variegated-leaved kinds, *Viridis marginata*, silver-edged, and *Glaucescens variegata*, golden-variegated foliage.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
1541	40 in 40 splendid varieties.	63s.	to	84	0	1543	20 in 20 splendid varieties.....	30s.	to	42	0
1542	30 in 30 " "	42s.	to	63	0	1544	12 in 12 " "	15s.	to	30	0

Purchasers can make their own selections at the rate of 21s. per dozen, or 2s. 6d. each, except where a special price is given. All the varieties quoted are first class sorts; no one need therefore hesitate in selecting the colours they prefer, the flowers are sure to please.

1545	<i>Alba sulphurea, pure white</i>	1550	<i>Belle Douaisienne, white, slightly tinged, petals laced purple</i>
1546	<i>Alba superba, white, tinged pink</i>	1551	<i>Buckli, intense crimson-purple, rose-scented</i>
1547	<i>Ambroise Verschaffelt, rich glowing purple, rose-scented</i>	1552	<i>Carnea elegans, bluish, changing to white, fra- grant</i>
1548	<i>Atro-sanguinea, intense rich purple, golden anthers, 3s. 6d.</i>	1553	<i>Clarisse, deep rose, rose-scented</i>
1549	<i>Beauté Française, fine rose</i>	1554	<i>Comte de Paris</i>

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.

SINGLE HARDY PÆONIAS.

We do not guarantee that the names of the following Single Pæonias are correct, not having had the opportunity to compare the plants with the descriptions given in Mr. Baker's recent Monograph. s. d.

1620	1 each of the collection	42	0
1621	12 in 12 varieties.....	21s. & 25	0
1622	6 in 6 "	10s. 6d. & 15	0
1623	Albiflora, white, 2s. 6d.		
1624	" Gloire de Douai, crimson, 2s. 6d.		
1625	" rosca pallida, light rose, 2s. 6d.		
1626	Anemone-flora, 2s. 6d.		
1627	Anomala (laciniata), crimson, 2s. 6d.		
1628	Arietina Andersoni, light rose, 3s. 6d.		
1629	" oxoniensis, bright rose, 2s. 6d.		
1630	Celestial, 2s. 6d.		
1631	Corallina, crimson, 2s. 6d.		
1632	Decora, purple-red, 2s. 6d.		
1633	Dahurica (triternata), flesh colour, 3s. 6d.		
1634	Lobata, purple-scarlet, 3s. 6d.		
1635	Nobilissima, 3s. 6d.		
1636	Officinale, rich crimson, 2s. 6d.		
1637	" blanda, blush, 2s. 6d.		
1638	" sabini, scarlet, 2s. 6d.		
1639	Paradoxis, 2s. 6d.		
1640	Peregrina byzantina, red, 2s. 6d.		
1641	" compacta, red, 3s. 6d.		
1642	Præcox, rose, early, 3s. 6d.		
1643	Pubens, red, 2s. 6d.		
1644	Villosa, white, 3s. 6d.		

SELECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, ROCKWORK, AND WINDOW GARDENS, AS UNDER

Consisting of Saxifrages, Sempervivums, Sedums, and other dwarf-growing plants. s. d.

100 in 100 species	50/ & 63	0	50 in 25 species	21/ & 30	0
100 in 50 "	40/ & 50	0	25 in 25 "	12/6 & 15	0
50 in 50 "	25/ & 30	0	12 in 12 "	6/ & 9	0

HARDY ALPINE SUCCULENTS.

The Selections quoted, as under, are for plants in pots which are capable of being divided up.

Saxifraga, in 30 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. & 9	0
Sedum (Stoncrop), in 30 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. & 9	0
Sempervivums, in 25 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. & 9	0

FINE SORTS OF HARDY HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS.

100 in 100 varieties	75s. to 100	0	50 in 50 varieties	30s. to 50	0
100 in 50 "	60s. " 80	0	25 in 25 "	15s. " 25	0
100 in 25 "	50s. " 60	0	12 in 12 "	6s. " 12	0

Hardy Annuals for autumn sowing (full particulars in Seed Catalogue), per packet, 3d. & 6d. ;
Collections, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, and 10/6.

[Barr and Son,

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BULBS, TUBERS, AND PLANTS,

ALSO GENERAL INDEX OF SUCH BULBS, TUBERS, AND PLANTS

AS ARE DETAILED IN THE FIRST PORTION OF THE CATALOGUE, viz., from pages 3 to 36.

Those marked thus * ripen late, and will be ready to send out from the middle of October to March. All other bulbs, etc., are ready for despatch from 1st September. Orders which embrace late ripening bulbs, etc., will be executed in two parts, carrying forward those not ready for delivery, till they are safe to remove.

The height of the plants is given in feet.

		each—s.	d.
1647	*Abobra viridiflora, an elegant hardy summer climber, with miniature scarlet fruits	1	0
1648	*Acanthus mollis, a handsome hardy plant. The leaves are supposed to have furnished the idea for the capital of the Corinthian pillars	0	9
1649	* " lustranicus, a species of fine effect	0	9
1650	* " spinosissimus, very remarkable for its handsome spiny leaves	0	9
1651	Achimenes, 25 beautiful varieties, 1 root each, 10s. 6d.		
1652	" 12 beautiful varieties, 3 roots each, 12s. 6d.		
1653	" 12 beautiful varieties, 1 root each, 4s. 6d.		
	Achimenes are charming hot-house plants, very effective when grown in pots, pans, and hanging baskets.		
1654	Aconitum (Monkshood), several handsome named varieties, quite hardy, 3 ft.	0	9
1655	Adonis vernalis, a beautiful spring-flowering hardy plant, with large star-shaped clear yellow flowers, quite hardy, 3 ft.	0	6
1656	Agapanthus umbellatus (the Blue African Lily), flowers in handsome umbels, half-hardy	1	0
1657	" albus (the White African Lily), flowers in handsome umbels, half-hardy	1	0
1658	" fol. variegatæ (the variegated African Lily), with silver-margined foliage	2	6
1659	" Mooreanus, small bright blue flowers in umbels, a graceful species	1	6
1660	Allium acuminatum, a beautiful hardy species, with bright rose flowers in umbels, 1 ft., per doz. 7/6	0	9
1661	" aureum (Moly), bright yellow, flowers in umbels	1	ft.
1662	" azureum, handsome intense blue flowers, quite hardy,	1s. 6d.	0
1663	" descendens, large dark red-purple, flower heads in compact umbel, 2 ft.	5s. 6d.	0
1664	" neapolitanum, white flowers, much used in bouquets	4s. 6d.	0
1665	" pedemontanum, rose-purple, drooping bell-shaped flowers in clusters, beautiful, 3 ft.	2s. 6d.	0
1666	" roseum, most pleasing, rosy puce colour	2s. 6d.	0
1667	" triquetrum, flowers white, striped green, 1 ft.	per doz. 3s. 6d.	0
	All the Alliums are hardy and very showy.	4s. 6d.	0
1668	*Alstroemeria aurea, orange flowers, spotted carmine	5s. 6d.	0
1669	* " aurantiaca, flowers similar to 1668, but deeper and richer in colour.	5s. 6d.	0
1670	* " peregrina alba, white, very beautiful flowers	5s. 6d.	0
1671	* " rosea, rose-coloured flowers, beautifully spotted	3	6
1672	* " psittacina (Parrot-flowered), bright crimson flowers distinctly splashed with green and mahogany, 3 ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0
1673	* " in fine mixture	3s. 6d.	...
	These beautiful plants are perfectly hardy, very easy to cultivate, and most valuable to cut for vases. Plant at a depth of one foot, and by preference close to a wall.		
	Amaryllis, Hardy and Greenhouse, see pp. 31 & 32.		
1674	*Amorphophallus Rivieri (Umbrella arum), a very curious and handsome plant, with large palmate leaves, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, on a white spotted stem; plant in April	1	6
	Anemone, Double, Single, Stellata, Fulgens, etc., see pp. 28 and 29.		
1675	*Anomatheca cruenta, a charming dwarf plant, with small bright scarlet, crimson-blotched flowers, for edging and pot culture; out of doors plant in Spring ...per doz. 1s. 6d.	0	3
1676	Annuale for Autumn Sowing, in many beautiful varieties	per packet, 3d. &	0
1677	*Anthericum liliæstrum (St. Bruno Lily), lovely pure white, Lily-like flowers, quite hardy, 1 ft.	1	0
1678	* " majus, large pure white flowers, a valuable hardy plant, 2 ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1876	1	6
1679	* " liliago (St. Bernard's Lily), beautiful pure white starry flowers, hardy, 1½ ft.	0	9
1680	* " majus, the large starry white flowers are produced on spikes, 2 to 2½ ft.	1	0
1681	* " graminifolium, small white, flowers very abundant	0	6
1682	Antholyza, 1 each 6 named varieties, culture same as for Early Gladioli, 2s. 6d. ....	...
1683	" mixed varieties, culture same as for Early Gladioli	per doz., 3s. 6d.	0
	The long Gladiolus-like flower-spikes of the Antholyza make a nice variation in the flower-border.		
1684	*Apios tuberosa, a vigorous rapid growing hardy deciduous climber, with orange scarlet flowers and elegant foliage; a most useful bulbous plant.	per doz., 5s. 6d.	0
1685	Arum cornutum, red flowers, spotted black, stem curiously marbled	0	6
1686	" crinitum, dark red, immense flower, marbled stem	0	6
1687	" draucunculus, purple-red and black-blue flower, marbled stem	0	6
1688	" italicum, greenish white, strikingly variegated leaves	0	4
	With the exception of Crinitum, which is half-hardy, the Arums are uninjured by the severest weather.		
1689	*Aclepias tuberosa, fine orange flowers, quite hardy, 3 ft.	0	9
1690	* " incarnata, purple-rose, vanilla-scented, a good plant for bees, quite hardy, 3 ft.	0	9
1691	*Asphodelus luteus, fine border plant, perfectly hardy, 3 ft.	0	9
1692	* " ramosus (King's Spear), white, a fine plant, perfectly hardy, 3 ft.	1	0
1693	Auriculæ, fine hardy border varieties	per doz. 7s. 6d.	0
1694	" named alpine varieties	per doz. 21s. to 42s.; each, 2s. 6d. to 5	6
1695	" " stago varieties	per doz. 42s. to 63s.; each, 3s. 6d. to 7	6
	Babianas, see p. 27.		
1696	*Begonias, new large-flowered seedlings, for bedding or for indoor decoration, in 8 distinct colours: Crimson, orange, red, magenta, yellow, scarlet, pink, and primrose, each 1s., or the 8 sorts for 7s.; per doz., 9s.; per 100, 63s.		
	These beautiful new bedding Begonias are more hardy than the Scarlet Geranium, and remain longer decorative. They require the same winter treatment as the Dahlia, and, like this plant, should be started into growth in Spring and planted out in June.		
1697	*Begoniæ, 6 in 6 named beautiful varieties, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. & 21s.		

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

1746	<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> , <i>Etoile d'Or</i> , the new <i>Yellow Marguerite</i> . This is a lovely decorative greenhouse plant per doz., 15s. 1 6
1747	" <i>Summer-flowering Varieties</i> , 12 in 12 beautiful hardy sorts 9s. & 12s. 2 6
1748	" " 25 in 25 beautiful hardy sorts 18s. & 24s. 2 6
1749	* <i>Chrysobactron Hookeri</i> , a beautiful herbaceous plant; when established produces its bright yellow flower-spikes in masses; quite hardy per doz., 21s. to 30s. 2 6
1750	<i>Clematis coccinea</i> , small bell-shaped scarlet flowers, quite hardy per doz., 21s. 2 6
1751	" assorted, 12 large-flowering hardy varieties 21s. to 30s. 2 6
1752	<i>Climbers</i> , 12 assorted Hardy varieties 18s., 25s., & 30s.; each, 1s. 6d. to 2 6
1753	" 12 Greenhouse varieties 25s., 30s., & 42s.; each, 2s. 6d. to 5 6
1754	* <i>Coburgia flava</i> , beautiful yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, a fine greenhouse bulb 1 6
1755	" <i>incarnata</i> , beautiful orange-red flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, a fine greenhouse bulb 1 0
1756	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , rich rose-purple per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
1757	" " <i>plenum</i> , lilac, large and very double " 3s. 6d. 0 4
1758	" " <i>album</i> , pure white per 100, 15s. " 2s. 6d. 0 3
1759	" " <i>plenum</i> , pure white, large, and very double 2 6
1760	" " <i>striatum</i> , rose-lilac, striped white per 100, 15s.; per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3
1761	" <i>atro-purpureum</i> , deep purple, striped pale pink, very dwarf " 7s. 6d. 0 9
1762	" <i>byzantinum</i> , rose, flowers beautiful, perfect in form, and produced in great profusion, per 100, 21s.; per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1763	" <i>Parkinsoni</i> , petals gracefully reflexed, and beautifully chequered rose-lilac and white, per doz., 9s. 1 0
1764	" <i>speciosum rubrum</i> , intense crimson-magenta, petals of great substance, and flowers the largest and most magnificent of the family. Figured in "The Garden," 1879, p. doz. 21/ 2 0
1765	" <i>variegatum</i> , syn. <i>tesselatum</i> and <i>Agrippinum</i> , chequered rose-purple and white, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
The great <i>Crocus</i> -like flowers of the <i>Colchicum</i> , or Autumn Meadow-Saffron, carpet the ground in September and October with colours ranging from pure white to the intense crimson of <i>Speciosum rubrum</i> , which was figured in "The Garden" of 30th June, 1877. All the <i>Colchicum</i> flowers are more or less chequered; <i>Parkinsoni</i> and <i>Variegata</i> are the most conspicuously and elegantly chequered. The foliage appears in Spring, and is almost as varied as the flowers; some have large massive leaves, others small and frill-like; a grand bulb to naturalize in grass.	
1766	* <i>Commelina tuberosa</i> , a fine border plant, blossoms of the richest blue, with continuous succession of flowers during Summer and Autumn; plant in Spring, 1½ ft. per doz., 3s. 0 4
1767	" " <i>alba</i> , flowers pure white, in succession till late in Autumn; plant in Spring, 1½ ft. per doz., 3s. 0 4
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> , see Lily of the Valley, p. 19.	
1768	<i>Cooperia Drummondii</i> , solitary fragrant white flowers, 5 or 6 inches long, borne on a graceful stem, surrounded by slender elegant leaves; this greenhouse bulb forces well, ½ ft. 1 6
1769	" <i>pedunculata</i> , this species opens its fragrant white flowers under glass at night, 1½ ft. 1 6
1770	<i>Corydalis bulbosa</i> , red, a fine native plant to naturalize, ½ ft. per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
1771	" <i>cava albiflora</i> , white, a very elegant sweet-smelling Spring flower, 1 ft. " 7s. 6d. 0 9
1772	" <i>eximia</i> , bright red, graceful, ¾ ft. per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
1773	" <i>nobilis</i> , yellow, a grand plant, 1 ft. per doz., 10s. 6d. 1 0
The <i>Corydalis</i> , or <i>Fumitory</i> , are elegant hardy border plants; <i>Eximia</i> and <i>Nobilis</i> make fine pot plants.	
1774	* <i>Crinum americanum</i> , splendid white flowers, 6 to 8 inches long, 2 ft. 3 6
1775	" <i>aquaticum</i> , this remarkable plant whilst growing stands in water, flowers rosy-red, 3 ft. 5 6
1776	" <i>capense</i> , see the Hardy <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> , p. 31.
1777	" <i>erubescens</i> , flowers white, 2 ft. 10 6
1777	" <i>riparium</i> , beautiful rose sweet-scented flowers, 2 ft. 7 6
The <i>Crinums</i> are truly grand warm greenhouse plants, with large <i>Amaryllis</i> -like flowers.	
1778	* <i>Crocasmia aurea</i> , in September this is one of the most graceful of bulbous plants, flowers bright orange produced in racemes, equally prized in or out of doors, and as a cut flower: cultural treatment same as Spring-planted <i>Gladioli</i> per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3
<i>Crocus</i> , Dutch and Species, see pp. 16 & 17.	
1779	<i>Crown Imperial</i> , <i>Crown upon Crown</i> , 3 ft. per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
1780	" " <i>Gold-striped foliage</i> , 3 ft. 1 6
1781	" " <i>Orange Crown</i> , orange-red, 3 ft. per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9
1782	" " <i>Single Red</i> , 3 ft. " 5s. 6d. 0 6
1783	" " <i>Single Yellow</i> , pure yellow, 3 ft. " 10s. 6d. 1 0
1784	" " <i>Maxima red</i> , large bronze-red, 3 ft. " 10s. 6d. 1 0
1785	" " <i>Swordstem</i> , 3 ft. " 5s. 6d. 0 6
1786	" " <i>Sulphurine</i> , sulphur colour, 3 ft. " 7s. 6d. 0 9
1787	" " <i>Mixed</i> , various shades, 3 ft. " 4s. 6d. 0 6
The <i>Crown Imperial</i> (<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>) is a stately hardy border plant, effective in Spring, its tall stem terminating in a cluster of pendant bell-shaped flowers, surmounted by a tuft of fresh green leaves.	
1788	<i>Cummingia trimaculata</i> , an exquisite greenhouse bulb, with beautiful blue flowers, spotted black, ¾ ft. 5 6
1789	<i>Cyanella cœrulea</i> (<i>capensis</i>), rich blue, dwarf, branching, 1 ft. 1 6
1790	" <i>lutea</i> , fine yellow, 1 ft. 1 6
The elegant <i>Ixia</i> -like flowers of <i>Cyanella</i> are disposed in a spreading panicle, and last a long time; a fine greenhouse bulb.	
<i>Cyclamen</i> , Hardy and Greenhouse, see pp. 29 & 30.	
1791	<i>Cyclobothra alba</i> , white, 1 ft. } These are called the "Star Tulips" of California, and are remarkable flowers, both as regards shape and exquisite beauty. The bulbs are quite hardy; but, like the <i>Calochortus</i> , should be lifted when done flowering, kept dry, and be planted late in Autumn. { per doz., 15s. 1 6
1792	" <i>cœrulea</i> , light blue, 1 ft. " 15s. 1 6
1793	" <i>lutea</i> , yellow, 1 ft. " 4s. 6d. 0 6
1794	" <i>pulchella</i> , golden-yellow, 1 ft. " 15s. 1 6
1795	" <i>rubra</i> , rosy white, 1 ft. " 15s. 1 6
1796	* <i>Cypella Herbertii</i> , an elegant hardy plant, with small <i>Tigridia</i> -like blossoms, yellow, striped red and spotted black; lift the bulbs in Autumn, and replant in Spring, 1½ ft. per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3
1797	<i>Cyphia volubilis</i> , a beautiful greenhouse climbing bulb, with pale blue flowers, 1 ft. 1 0

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

		each—s. d.
1798	<i>Cyrtanthus collinus</i> , crimson, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	7 6
1799	" <i>obliquus</i> , orange, tipped green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	7 6
1800	" <i>odorus</i> , crimson, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	7 6
1801	* <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> (Alpine Lady's Slipper), yellow and purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1 6
1802	" <i>guttatum</i> , white, spotted purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	5 6
1803	* " <i>macranthum</i> , flowers crimson, richly mottled, very large, 1 ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1877	3 6
1804	" <i>pubescens</i> , yellow and purple, very pretty, 1 ft.	2 6
1805	* " <i>spectabile</i> (Moccasin Flower), pure white, and rosy crimson, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1877	2 6
These <i>Cypripediums</i> are hardy bog plants of exquisite beauty, and their culture in and out of doors cannot be too highly recommended.		
Daffodils, Trumpet, Chalice-shaped Crown, and Small Crown, see pp. 9 to 14.		
1806	* <i>Dahlias</i> , double, choicest named varieties	pot-grown dry roots, per doz., 9s. & 12s.
1807	" " single, named varieties	" " pot-grown dry roots, " 9s. & 12s.
Day Lily, see <i>Hemerocallis</i> , pp. 41 and 42.		
1808	* <i>Delphinium cardinale</i> , the large scarlet Larkspur, 2 ft.	1 6
1809	" <i>ludiculae</i> , the dwarf scarlet Larkspur, very attractive, easily grown in pots or flower borders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz. 9s.
1810	" 50 in 50 most beautiful varieties	63s. & 84s.
1811	" 25 in 25 " "	30s. & 42s.
1812	" 12 in 12 " "	12s., 18s., and 25s.
The <i>Delphiniums</i> , or <i>Perennial Larkspurs</i> , offered in the above collections, are a valuable class of hardy plants, varying in height from 2 to 6 feet, and in colour ranging from pure white, pale lavender, and azure, to deep indigo-blue, whilst some are almost black, frequently with white, brown, or black centres; the flowers differ considerably in form and size; there are singles, semi-doubles, and doubles, with spikes of bloom varying from 1 to 3 feet in length. When planted in flower borders and shrubberies, there allowed to grow into large specimens, they surpass, in effect, all other herbaceous plants.		
1813	* <i>Dianthus</i> (the Carnation), Choice Named Robust Varieties, for out-door culture, sold in pairs per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. & 15s.	
1814	* " " " Clove-Scented Varieties, sold in pairs, per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. & 15s.	
1815	* " " " Tree Varieties, for greenhouse culture, per dozen plants, 18s., 24s., 30s., & 42s.	
1816	* " (the Picotee), Choice Named Varieties, sold in pairs	per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. & 15s.
1817	* " (the Pink), " "	per dozen plants, 9s. & 12s.
1818	* " (New Carnation, Yellow, Perpetual, or Tree, Alderman Isaacs	2s. 6d. & 3 6
<i>Dielytra</i> (the Lyre Flower), see p. 19.		
1819	* <i>Disa grandiflora</i> (the Flower of the gods), the most beautiful of all hardy terrestrial Orchids. The lateral sepals rich scarlet-crimson, the dorsal ones blush, delicately veined crimson; a splendid hardy bog plant, 1 ft.	7 6
1820	* <i>Dodecatheon integrifolium</i> , deep crimson, 1 ft.	1 0
1821	* " <i>Jeffreyanum</i> , rose-purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 6
1822	* " <i>Meadia</i> , lilac, 1 ft.	0 6
1823	* " <i>album</i> , white, 1 ft.	1 0
1824	* " <i>elegans</i> , rose and lilac, 1 ft.	1 0
The American <i>Cornstip</i> , or <i>Shooting Star</i> , are neat May and June-flowering border plants, with beautiful <i>Cyclamen</i> -like flowers, succeeding best in a moist peaty soil and shady situation.		
Dog's-Tooth Violets, see <i>Erythronium</i> , p. 40.		
1825	* <i>Epimediums</i> , 6 fine named varieties, 1 ft.	per doz., 7s. 6d.
The <i>Epimediums</i> are elegant hardy plants, the flowers rivaling the small and rare Orchids in their fantastic beauty, while the leaves, in their young state, have a lovely pink tinge. A valuable rock plant, and most desirable for early forcing under glass.		
1826	* <i>Eremurus robustus</i> , a magnificent hardy plant, from Central Asia, with long spikes of rosy flowers, 3 ft.	5s. 6d. & 7 6
1827	* " <i>aurantiacus</i> , deep citron colour, 4 ft.	Two new species of great beauty
1828	* " <i>Olgae</i> , peach blossoms, 4 ft.	and most graceful.
1829	* <i>Erythrina</i> (the Coral Flower), 3 ft., 6 in 6 splendid named varieties, 9s. & 12s.	1 6
The <i>Erythrina</i> is a magnificent plant in summer, having a handsome foliage, and crowded with large coral red flowers. If grown in pots, cut down in autumn, and place under the stage; if grown out of doors, plant close to a wall, or in front of a greenhouse, taking care that the drainage is perfect, and in winter give a thick covering of ashes. It is also a fine subtropical plant.		
1830	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i> , purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1s. 6d.
1831	" <i>purpureum majus</i> , purple, large-flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	15s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1832	" <i>roseum</i> , rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	12s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1833	" <i>majus</i> , rose, large-flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	15s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1834	" <i>album</i> , white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	12s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1835	" <i>majus</i> , white, large-flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	15s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1836	" mixed varieties	7s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d.
1837	" large-flowered varieties	12s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
1838	" <i>americanum</i> , bright yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. G. F. Wilson, Esq., informs us that, in a damp shady part of his wood, amongst the grass and decomposed leaves, this beautiful species flowers annually, planted at a depth of 3 inches, and he has counted as many as thirty-six blossoms out at one time	per doz., 5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.; each 6d. & 1s. 6d.
1839	" <i>giganteum</i> , creamy white flowers, 6 to 12 on a spike, 1 ft.	15s. 6d. & 2 6
1840	" <i>roseum</i> , beautiful rose flowers, 1 ft.	3 6
In spring there is no prettier sight than a mass of edging of the beautifully variegated foliage of the Dog's-tooth Violets. Few of the prized <i>Anacochilus</i> of India can equal these in the variegation of their leaves, and when the graceful <i>Cyclamen</i> -like flowers appear, ranging in colour from the deepest purple to the purest white, the effect becomes matchless. <i>Americanum</i> is remarkable for its rich yellow blossoms, and <i>Giganteum</i> for its large handsome flowers; all quite hardy.		
1841	<i>Eucharis amazonica</i> . The beautiful snow-white flowers of this handsome stove-plant are deliciously fragrant, and prized for bouquets and for ladies' hair and dresses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	pots of established roots, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., & 10 6

		each—s. d.
1842	<i>Eucharis candida</i> per root, 2s. 6d. | 1843 <i>Eucharis Sanderi</i> per root, 5 6	
1844	* <i>Eucomis punctata</i> , white, 1½ ft. } These are remarkable hardy border plants, with long spikes { 1 0	
1845	" <i>regia</i> , white, 1½ ft. ... } of fragrant wax-like starry flowers. { 1 0	
1846	<i>Fressia Leichtlini</i> , creamy white, 1 ft. per doz. 4s. 6d. 0 6	
1847	" <i>refracta alba</i> , pure white, 1 ft. " 9s. 1 0	
1848	" <i>hybrida Leichtlini</i> X <i>refracta alba</i> " 10s. 6d. 1 0	
1849	" <i>refracta alba</i> X <i>Leichtlini</i> " 1 6	
1850	" <i>hybrids</i> , in mixtures per doz. 7s. 6d. 0 9	
1851	" <i>odorata</i> , yellow 1 6	
An excellent Coloured Plate and a splendid article on <i>Freesias</i> appeared in "The Garden," July 29, 1883. The writer of the article has <i>Freesias</i> in flower from Christmas, by starting them into growth in succession. The fragrance of these charming flowers is most agreeable, and their lasting qualities wonderful. We have known a spike of <i>Refracta alba</i> last three weeks in water, and during the whole time diffusing fragrance.		
	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> , see Crown Imperials, p. 39.	
1852	" <i>kamschatica</i> (the Black Lily), ¾ ft. 2 6	
1853	" <i>meleagris</i> , rose-chequered, 1 ft. per doz. 4s. 6d. 0 6	
1854	" " dark-chequered, 1 ft. " 2s. 6d. 0 3	
1855	" " whites, 1 ft. " 4s. 6d. 0 6	
1856	" " mixed varieties, 1 ft. per 100, 10s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d. 0 3	
1857	" <i>pallidiflora</i> , large pale yellow, handsome chequered flowers, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. & 2 6	
1858	" <i>persica</i> , resembling a miniature Crown Imperial, with dusky brown small flowers arranged on a spike as in the Martagon Lily, 2 ft. per doz. 5s. 6d. 0 6	
1859	" <i>pudica</i> , deep golden-yellow, bell-shaped flowers, very early, ½ ft. 1 6	
1860	" <i>pyrenaica</i> , fine plum-coloured bells, inside yellow and spotted, 1½ ft. per doz. 3s. 6d. 0 4	
1861	" <i>recurva</i> , orange-scarlet, drooping bells, a remarkably distinct species, 1 ft. 1 6	
1862	" <i>ruthenica</i> , purple-violet flowers, 1½ ft. 1 6	
1863	" <i>tristis</i> , a curious species, with small elegant black flowers on a slender stem 1 0	
The <i>Fritillarias</i> are all exceedingly fine border plants. The native species, <i>Meleagris</i> , the Snakeshead <i>Fritillaria</i> , has fine pendant bell-shaped flowers, beautifully chequered. <i>Armena</i> is a new species, with beautiful soft yellow flowers, and is recommended for naturalization. <i>Pudica</i> and <i>Recurva</i> were figured in "The Garden," of 1878 and 1880. <i>Pyrenaica</i> is beautiful, and <i>Pallidiflora</i> is handsome.		
	<i>Funkia</i> , or Plantain Lily, see p. 20. | <i>Fumitory</i> , see <i>Corydalis</i> , p. 39. | <i>Fruit Trees</i> , p. 4.	
	<i>Galanthus</i> , or Snowdrop, see p. 17.	
1864	<i>Galaxia graminea</i> , pale yellow, ½ ft. ... } Charming greenhouse bulbs, bearing { 0 9	
1865	" <i>ovata</i> , lilac, yellow centre, ½ ft. } clusters of Primula-like flowers. { 0 9	
1866	<i>Gastronomia pumila</i> , white, ½ ft. ... } Charming greenhouse bulbs with { 5 6	
1867	" <i>sanguinea</i> , red, ½ ft. } brilliantly coloured flowers. { 7 6	
1868	<i>Geissorhiza alba</i> , pure white, ¾ ft. } Handsome greenhouse bulbs, resembling { 1 6	
1869	" <i>Rochensis</i> , blue, crimson centre, ¾ ft. } large <i>Sparaxis</i> . <i>Rochensis</i> has intense Tyrian- { 1 6	
1870	" <i>violacea</i> , purple, ¾ ft. } blue flowers with crimson spotted centre. { 1 6	
1871	* <i>Gentiana acaulis</i> , the richest and most intense blue, perfectly hardy, per doz. 5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.; 6d. & 0 9	
1872	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i> , creeping geranium, with violet-rose flowers, a valuable hardy plant for rockwork per doz. 2s. 6d. 0 3	
1873	* <i>Gesnera</i> , fine named varieties per doz. 15s. & 21s.; 1s. 6d. & 2 6	
These beautiful hothouse plants cannot be too highly recommended for flower and foliage.		
	<i>Glaadiolus</i> , Early and Late-Flowering, see pp. 30 & 31.	
1874	* <i>Gloxinia</i> , fine named varieties per doz. 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s.; 1s., 1s. 6d., & 2 6	
The flowers of <i>Gloxinia</i> surpass all others for delicate rich hues; a valuable warm-house plant.		
1875	<i>Gresenhouse Plants</i> , assorted per doz. 24s., 30s., & 42s. 3 6	
<i>Guernsey Lilies</i> , see p. 31.		
1876	<i>Habranthus Andersoni</i> , gold and brown, 1 ft. per doz. 7s. 6d. 0 9	
1877	" <i>coccineus</i> , purple-red, autumn-flowering, 1 ft. 1 6	
1878	" <i>pratensis</i> , scarlet, 1 ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1878 2 6	
1879	" <i>roseus</i> , rosy lilac, ½ ft. 1 6	
The <i>Habranthus</i> is closely allied to the <i>Amaryllis</i> , and has flowers of rare beauty. <i>Pratensis</i> was figured in "The Garden," 1878, from plants flowering in the open border in the garden of the late Rev. John Nelson, Aldborough Rectory. Plant close to a wall, or in front of a greenhouse, at a depth of 9 inches, taking care the drainage is good, or grow in pots in the greenhouse.		
1880	<i>Hæmanthus albus</i> , white, 1 ft. 2 6	
1881	" <i>coccineus</i> , scarlet, 1 ft. 2 6	
1882	" <i>Katharinus</i> , var. <i>Alice Barr</i> , very large flower heads of brilliant orange-scarlet, a new and magnificent species, 2 ft. 63 0	
1883	" <i>pubescens</i> , white, 1 ft. 2 6	
1884	" <i>puniceus</i> , orange-scarlet, 1 ft. 4 6	
1885	" <i>trigrinus</i> , deep scarlet, 1 ft. 2 6	
It would not be possible to overrate the grandeur of this noble genus; whether grown in the greenhouse or stove, their large brilliant coloured flower heads are the first to catch the eye amongst a collection of plants, however rich and varied the surrounding specimens. Place a blooming plant of the glowing <i>Musdevallia ignea</i> , or <i>M. Veitchii</i> , side by side with <i>Hæmanthus puniceus</i> , and ask an observer which is the brightest, freshest, or most effective.		
1886	* <i>Hedychium Gardnerianum</i> , yellow, fragrant, 5 ft. 1 6	
1887	" <i>coronarum</i> , yellow, 5 ft. } The Indian Garland flower. { 1 6	
1888	" <i>pallidum</i> , light yellow, 5 ft. } 1 6	
The <i>Hedychium</i> richly deserves a place in every collection of plants, the fragrant flowers make the atmosphere of the plant house exceedingly pleasant. Amongst ferns, the grand foliage and yellow flower spikes of <i>Gardnerianum</i> are very imposing.		
<i>Helleborus</i> (Christmas and Lenten Roses), see pp. 33 to 35.		
1889	<i>Hemerocallis disticha</i> , fl. pl., rich orange, shaded crimson, large double flowers, 2 ft. 1 0	
1890	" <i>flava</i> , yellow, sweet-scented, flowering early in June, a valuable cut flower, 1½ ft. per doz. 5s. 6d. 0 6	
1891	" <i>kwanso</i> , fl. pl., orange shaded crimson, double flowers, 3-ft. " 5s. 6d. 0 6	
1892	" <i>kwanso</i> , fl. pl., variegated leaves, white and green, beautifully variegated, 3 ft. ... 1 0	

		each—s.	d.
1893	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> , bronzy orange, 3 ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d.	0 6
1894	" <i>fulva</i> fol. <i>variegata</i> , leaves variegated green and white.....	per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1895	" <i>Sieboldiana</i> , rich orange, brown outside	per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1896	" <i>Thunbergi</i> , rich clear beautiful yellow, succeeding in time of flowering <i>H. flava</i> , a valuable cut flower, 1½ ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d.	0 6
The <i>Hemerocallis</i> is an exceedingly ornamental border plant, also for shrubberies, and in wild gardens. When cut in bud so that the flowers expand indoors, the colours are softened, and the effect either alone or with other flowers beautiful.			
	<i>Hepatica</i> , red, blue, white, etc., see page 19.		
1897	<i>Hesperantha graminea</i> , white, ½ ft.	A genus with small <i>Ixia</i> -like flowers, which expand their sweet-smelling blossoms in the evening; frame culture.	1 6
1898	" <i>pilosa</i> , rosy, ½ ft.		1 6
1899	" <i>pumila</i> , white, ½ ft.		1 6
1900	<i>Hessea spiralis</i> , rosy white flowers, resembling <i>Leucojum autumnale</i> , flowers in winter, hardy, 1½ ft.		0 9
	<i>Heuchera Richardsoni</i> , a beautiful hardy ornamental foliage plant, see page 3.		
1901	* <i>Hollyhocks</i> , mixed, finest double	per doz. 9s. & 12s.; 1s. &	1 6
1902	<i>Homeria collina</i> , a beautiful <i>Sparaxis</i> -like plant, with a profusion of orange-scarlet flowers, cultural treatment same as for <i>Ixias</i> , 1½ ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6
<i>Hyacinths</i> , for Pots, Glasses, and Out of Doors, see pp. 6 to 8.			
1903	<i>Hyacinthus amethystinus</i> , an elegant miniature alpine <i>Hyacinth</i> of the most beautiful amethyst-blue; a charming pot plant, and exceedingly decorative in flower borders, quite hardy, ½ ft.	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz. 2s.	0 3
1904	" <i>albus</i> , pure white, a charming variety	per doz., 10s. 6d.	1 0
1905	* <i>Hyacinthus candicans</i> (the Snow-white Summer-flowering Giant <i>Hyacinth</i>), a noble Summer-flowering bulbous plant, 3 to 4, and sometimes 5 feet in height, gracefully surmounted with from 20 to 50 pendant, bell-shaped, snow-white, elegant flowers, equally valuable for indoor or out of door decoration; it is perfectly hardy, planted 9 inches deep, successional planting will give flowers from July to September	per 100, 15s., 21s., & 30s.; per doz., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.; 3d., 4d. &	0 6
1906	* <i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i> , a beautiful greenhouse plant, with pure white flowers 3 to 4 inches long, and resembling a Giant Trumpet <i>Narcissus</i> , 1 ft.		7 6
1907	<i>Hypoxis elegans</i> , white, black centre, ¾ ft.	Large tricolor starry flowers, on graceful stems, fine greenhouse plants.	0 9
1908	" <i>stellata</i> , yellow, spotted black, ¾ ft.		0 9
1909	* <i>Imatophyllum Altoni</i> (<i>Clivia nobilis</i>), orange and green, 2 ft.		3 6
1910	" <i>miniatur</i> , rich clusters of orange-crimson flowers, 2 ft.		5 6
1911	* <i>cyrantanthiflorum</i> , orange, 2 ft.		3 6
The <i>Imatophyllum</i> is a noble plant for the greenhouse, or sitting-room window, producing annually large flower heads of delicate reddish orange lily-shaped flowers. The plant must not be allowed too much pot-room, and when growing should have abundance of water.			
	<i>Iris</i> , Bulbous and Flag, see pp. 20 to 26.		
1912	* <i>Ismene amancaes</i> , the golden-yellow Peruvian Daffodil, a rare species, 1½ ft.		10 6
1913	" <i>calathina</i> , the pearly, sweet-smelling White Sea Daffodil, 1½ ft.	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
1914	" <i>undulata</i> , beautifully fringed, large white flowers, 1½ ft.	" 4s. 6d.	0 6
The <i>Ismene</i> is a beautiful greenhouse plant, and can be grown out doors planted close to a wall at a depth of 9 inches.			
1915	* <i>Ivies</i> for covering walls, or forming edgings, in many beautiful varieties, green or variegated, price, according to strength	per doz. 15s., 21s., & 30s.	
	<i>Ixias</i> in great variety. see pp. 25 & 27.		
1916	<i>Ixoliolirion tataricum</i> , splendid purple flower, figured in "The Garden," July, 1880, 1½ ft.		1 6
The <i>Ixoliolirion</i> is a new family of bulbous plants, all perfectly hardy, and with exceedingly beautiful flowers. Plant late in Autumn, and lift when done flowering.			
	<i>Jacobæa Lily</i> , for early forcing, see <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> , p. 31.		
	<i>Jonquils</i> , Sweet-scented, double and single, see p. 14.		
1917	* <i>Kollikeria argyrostigma</i> , stove plant, with beautiful rich velvety green, purple tinged, spotted white foliage, and numerous spikes of small white spotted red flowers....	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
	<i>Kniphofia</i> , see <i>Tritoma</i> , p. 46.		
1918	<i>Lachenalia contaminata</i> , rose-coloured <i>Heliotrope</i> -scented flowers, ½ ft.		1 6
1919	" <i>fragrans</i> , white, sweet smelling flowers, 1 ft.		1 6
1920	" <i>luteola</i> , green, yellow, and red, 1 ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d.	0 6
1921	" <i>Nelsoni</i> , beautiful rich yellow, 1 ft.		1 6
1922	" <i>luteola</i> X <i>aurea</i> , the young buds red and green, when full open, yellow, 1 ft.		2 6
1923	" <i>aurea</i> X <i>rosea</i> , the young buds claret-brown, when full open, yellow, 1 ft.		2 6
1924	" <i>aurea</i> , golden-yellow, ¾ ft.		1 6
1925	" <i>pendula</i> , red, tipped green and purple; most beautiful, ¾ ft.	per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1926	" <i>pustulata</i> , white, very pretty and distinct, 1 ft.		1 6
1927	" <i>superba</i> , yellow, tipped scarlet, 1 ft.		1 0
1928	" <i>tigrina</i> , white, 1 ft.		2 0
1929	" <i>tricolor</i> , scarlet, yellow and green, 1 ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d.	0 6
1930	" <i>viridis</i> , green and white, 1 ft.		1 6
We acquired the late Rev. John Nelson's stock of new <i>Lachenalias</i> , and have no hesitation in saying the three varieties with which Mr. Nelson's name is associated surpass in beauty and free-flowering all other species and varieties, and have done much to popularizing this very interesting class of plants. Mr. Nelson crossed <i>Aurea</i> and <i>Luteola</i> which produced the exceedingly beautiful variety <i>L. Nelsoni</i> , which has the rich yellow colour of <i>Aurea</i> and the floriferous character of <i>Luteola</i> , and to which the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded a First Class Certificate, 1881. The <i>Lachenalias</i> should be potted early in a compost of loam, sweet leaf soil, and sand, placed in a greenhouse or frame, and never allowed to suffer for want of water. See Plate in "The Garden," 1880.			
1931	<i>Lapageria alba</i> , a magnificent greenhouse climber, producing profusely bunches of white flowers of great substance many months in succession. See Plate in "The Garden," 1878	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s., 42s., 63s. to 220	0
1932	" <i>rosea superba</i> , a vigorous grower, producing profusely bunches of large bell-shaped rosy crimson flowers for many months in succession	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. &	21 0
<i>Leucojum</i> , The Snowflake, see p. 18.			

1933	* <i>Libertia azurea</i> , blue, 1½ ft.	} An exceedingly ornamental genus, with Iris-like foliage, and flowers produced in rosettes; equally useful for flower borders and rockwork; quite hardy.	each—s.	d.
1934	" <i>formosa</i> , white, 1½ ft.		1	6
1935	" <i>pulchella</i> , white, 1½ ft.		0	9
1936	" <i>tricolor</i> , white, 1 ft.		0	9
<i>Lilium</i> (Lilies), see pp. 32 & 33. <i>Lily of the Valley</i> , see p. 19.				
1937	* <i>Littonia modesta</i> , an elegant greenhouse climber, producing in great abundance slender pale orange-coloured bell-shaped flowers		1	6
1938	<i>Lycoris aurea</i> , golden pendant flowers, 1 ft.	} Greenhouse bulbs of great beauty.	7	6
1939	" <i>radiata</i> , rosy carmine flowers, 1½ ft.		5	6
1940	* <i>Marica californica</i> , yellow, a very beautiful greenhouse bulb, 1½ ft.		0	9
1941	<i>Massonia corymbosa</i> , rose, ¾ ft.	} Singular and very pretty small liliaceous plants; frame culture.	0	9
1942	" <i>latifolia</i> , white, ¾ ft.		0	9
Meadow Saffron, see <i>Colchicum</i> , p. 39.				
1943	* <i>Medeola asparagoides</i> (Smilax), a lovely greenhouse climber, and a valuable plant for hanging baskets; the slender small cordate dark green foliage of this plant is extensively used in America for epergues and table arrangements of all kinds. The Palermitan ladies use sprays of this with <i>Camelias</i> for personal adornment, as it outlives in the heated atmosphere of the ball-room all other green foliage; a good pot full should always be in readiness to cut from .....per doz., 7s. 6d.		0	9
1944	<i>Melanthium junceum</i> , pink, ½ ft.	} These should have a place in every collection of greenhouse bulbs; all beautiful.	0	9
1945	" <i>purpureum</i> , purple, ½ ft.		1	6
1946	" <i>uniflorum</i> , white and yellow, ¾ ft.		0	9
1947	* <i>Methonica Planti</i> , orange-yellow		3	6
1948	" <i>superba</i> , rich orange and yellow		7	6
1949	" <i>virescens</i> , yellow		3	6
<i>Methonica</i> (<i>Gloriosa</i>), these are charming stove climbing lilies of great beauty and interest. Once seen trained on a globe or along a wire the length of a long house, draped in their splendid blossoms, the impression is not readily effaced from the mind.				
1950	* <i>Michaelmas Daisies</i> , 12 in 12 beautiful varieties	9s. & 12s.		
1951	" " 18 in 18	15s. & 18s.		
1952	" " 25 in 25	21s. & 25s.		
1953	" " 30 in 30	25s. & 30s.		
<i>The Michaelmas Daisy</i> , or <i>Aster</i> , represents a family of decorative hardy herbaceous plants, of easy culture; for several months their beautiful star-shaped flowers are freely produced, and continue long in good condition. A collection, well assorted, will give a succession of flowers from May till late in November. As a cut flower it is one of the most elegant in vases.				
1954	* <i>Michauxia campanuloides</i> , rosy white, giant bell-shaped Campanula, the beautiful flowers once seen will not soon be forgotten, quite hardy, 3 ft. ....per doz., 7s. 6d.		0	9
1955	<i>Milla uniflora</i> conspicua, white, shaded porcelain, ½ ft. ....per 100, 3s. 6d.; per doz., 6d.		...	
1956	" <i>lilacina</i> , porcelain, striped violet, ½ ft. ....per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.		0	3
1957	" <i>mixed</i>	per 100, 3s. 6d.; per doz., 6d.		...
1958	" <i>laxa</i> , rich Tyrian purple, 1 ft.	7s. 6d.	0	9
1959	" <i>maxima</i> , large rich Tyrian purple flowers, 1 ft.	10s. 6d.	1	0
1960	" <i>Murrayana</i> , fine lavender-blue, lined purple, 1 ft.	7s. 6d.	0	9
1961	" <i>hyacintha lactea</i> , pure white, an exceedingly useful plant for cut flowers, 2 ft.	5s. 6d.	0	6
1962	" <i>lilacina</i> , flower heads, beautiful lilac, 2 ft.		3	6
1963	" <i>biflora</i> , pure white large flowers; this is a beautiful Mexican bulb, which should be grown in pots under glass, or kept dry during winter, and planted out in March .....per doz., 7s. 6d.		0	9
<i>The Milla</i> (<i>Triteleia</i>) is a family of varied character; <i>Uniflora</i> , is very dwarf, and charming as an edging, and in beds or masses no prettier effect is produced in Spring than an admixture of this and <i>Anemone apennina</i> ; <i>M. laxa</i> and <i>Murrayana</i> in June and July produce large umbels of the most lovely coloured flowers; <i>M. hyacintha lactea</i> is exceedingly decorative, and <i>M. lilacina</i> most beautiful; all are perfectly hardy. See Plate in "The Garden," 1880.				
1964	<i>Modiola geranioides</i> (<i>Matthiopsis geranioides</i>) (figured in "The Garden" of 28th Jan., 1882). This charming rock plant is profusely covered with intense magenta-purple flowers throughout the summer months. It is also valuable for rustic vases and hanging baskets, hardy		2	6
1965	<i>Montbretia Pottsi</i> , beautiful crimson-scarlet, small <i>Gladioli</i> -like flowers, with a branched spike like <i>Crocsmia aurea</i> , quite hardy, 2 ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1880 per doz., 5s. 6d.		0	6
1966	" <i>crocsmiaeflora</i>	per doz., 15s.	1	6
1967	<i>Moraea edulis</i> , bluish-white, ½ ft. ....per doz. 4s. 6d.		0	6
1968	" <i>iridoides</i> , white, spotted yellow, ½ ft.		1	6
1969	" <i>papilionacea</i> , pale blue, spotted dark blue, ½ ft. ....per doz. 4s. 6d.		0	6
1970	" <i>tricuspis</i> , greyish yellow and brown, ½ ft.	7s. 6d.	0	9
<i>The Moraea</i> are all very elegant. At Glasnevin they have proved quite hardy, flowering throughout the summer in a peat border in front of one of the houses, and attaining the unusual height of about 3 ft.				
1971	* <i>Morina longifolia</i> , very handsome herbaceous hardy plant, with long spiny leaves and beautiful rose-purple flowers, 2½ ft.		1	6
<i>Morphixia</i> , see p. 27. | <i>Muscari</i> , see p. 19. | <i>Narcissus</i> , see pp. 9 to 14.				
1972	<i>Nerina corusca</i> , bright dazzling scarlet with 20 to 25 flowers in a cluster, 1 ft.		1	6
1973	" <i>crispa</i> , dark rose colour, curiously crisped and curled winter flower, ¾ ft.		0	9
1974	" <i>flexuosa</i> , distinct species, with rich pink flowers, 1 ft.		1	6
1975	" <i>Fothergillii</i> , a superb variety with deep vermilion-scarlet flowers, 1 ft.		2	6
1976	" <i>undulata</i> , rosy carmine, very beautiful, 1 ft.		1	6
1977	<i>Ophrys</i> and <i>Orchis</i> , 12 in 12 distinct beautiful hardy varieties for peat borders		15	0
1978	" " 6 in 6		7	6
1979	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i> , white, black centre, handsome trusses of fragrant flowers in June, a plant of imposing aspect, 1½ ft. ....per doz. 4s. 6d.		0	6
1980	" <i>aureum</i> , yellow, purple centre, a very rare bulb, 1 ft.		1	6
1981	" <i>nautans</i> , green and white, 1 ft. ....per doz. 2s. 6d.		0	3
1982	" <i>pyramidale</i> , large beautiful white flower spike, 2 ft. ....per doz. 5s. 6d.		0	6
1983	" <i>umbellatum</i> (Star of Bethlehem), white, quite hardy, 1 ft., per 100, 5s. 6d. " 1s.		0	3

The Ornithogalum are fine hardy border plants. *Arabicum* and *aureum* should either be grown in pots or planted close to a wall, at a depth of 9 inches.
 King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

		each—s.	d.
1984	<i>Orthrosanthus multiflorus</i> , blue, handsome greenhouse plant; grow in loam and peat, 1 ft.	1	6
1985	<i>Ourlisia coccinea</i> , scarlet pentstemon-like flowers in clusters, moist shady border, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ... per doz.	5/6	0 6
1986	<i>Oxalis</i> , 3 each 12 beautiful varieties for pot culture, 6s.; 1 each 12 varieties, 2s. 6d.		
1987	" choice mixed varieties for pot culture	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz.	2s. 0 3
1988	" 3 each 12 beautiful varieties for out-door culture, 5s. 6d.; 1 each 12 varieties, 2s. 6d.		
1989	" choice mixed varieties for out-doors	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.	0 3
This is a genus of elegant plants in flower and foliage, suitable, from their dwarf, tufted, spreading growth, for pot culture, rockwork, or flower beds. These beautiful plants succeed best on light soil, and with a covering of ferns or litter in winter.			
<i>Pæonias</i> , splendid varieties, see pp. 35 & 36.			
1990	* <i>Pancratium calathinum</i> , fine white flowers for greenhouse culture, or to plant out under a wall, at the depth of a foot, 2 ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6
1991	* " <i>caribæum</i> , very handsome white, warm-house culture, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		3 6
1992	* " <i>hirsutum</i> , pure white, sweet-scented, warm-house culture, 2 ft.		7 6
1993	* " <i>illyricum</i> , white flowers, delightfully fragrant, suitable for pot culture, or to plant under a south wall at a depth of a foot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz. 10s. 6d.	1 0
1994	* " <i>maritimum</i> , beautiful white flowers, with long filamentous outer segments. A fine pot plant, or for under a south wall at a depth of a foot, 2 ft.	per doz. 7s. 6d.	0 9
The <i>Pancratiums</i> are a race of noble plants, with the most charming characteristic flowers.			
1995	* <i>Pardanthus sinensis</i> (Leopard-spotted Flower), orange, spotted crimson flowers, hardy, 2 ft.		1 0
1996	* <i>Pentlandia miniata</i> , a beautiful greenhouse bulb, with handsome crimson drooping flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		0 9
1997	* <i>Phædranassa chloracea</i> , yellow, tipped green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6
1998	* " <i>gloriosa</i> , yellow, very fragrant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz. 4s. 6d.	0 6
1999	* " <i>rubro-vididis</i> , rich crimson, tipped green, flower about 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		5 6
2000	* " <i>ventricosa</i> , scarlet, with protruding anthers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		3 6
The <i>Phædranassas</i> are handsome pot plants, but may also be grown under a south wall, planted at the depth of a foot.			
2001	* <i>Pentstemons</i> , fine hardy varieties, 12 in 12 varieties, 9s. and 12s.		
2002	* <i>Phloxes</i> , perennial, 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	42s., 50s., & 63	0
2003	* " " 25 in 25 " "	21s. & 30	0
2004	* " " 12 in 12 " "	9s., 12s., 15s., & 18	0
The perennial or herbaceous <i>Phloxes</i> are grand border plants, and all perfectly hardy; the flowers are beautifully formed, and produced in large clusters in the greatest profusion, and vary from pure white to the richest purple, and the most brilliant salmon and crimson. Some of the flowers are elegantly margined, others have a distinct centre or eye. A succession of flower is maintained from the same plants from June to October. When cultivated in pots, treatment the same as for the <i>Chrysanthemum</i> .			
2005	* <i>Phycella corusca</i> , orange-scarlet tubular flowers, of the most brilliant hue; greenhouse treatment, 1 ft. Plantain Lilies (The Funkia), see p. 20.		3 6
2006	* <i>Platycodon grandiflora</i> , large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers, quite hardy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		1 0
2007	* " " <i>plena</i> , large bell-shaped, deep blue double flowers, quite hardy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		1 0
2008	* " " <i>alba</i> , large white bell-shaped flowers, quite hardy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		1 0
2009	* " " <i>plena</i> , large bell-shaped double white flowers, quite hardy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		1 0
2010	* <i>Plumbago Larpenæ</i> , a fine autumn-flowering hardy perennial, flowers rich cobalt-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		1 0
2011	* <i>Podophyllum Emodi</i> , a fine hardy perennial, with large handsome leaves, which in spring are freely spotted black; the plant in due time produces immense berries of the most dazzling scarlet, 1 ft.		2 6
2012	* <i>Polygonatum vulgare</i> (Solomon's Seal), a graceful hardy plant. Valuable to naturalize in wild gardens and woods, also a fine plant for early forcing, 2 ft. (clumps, 1s. & 1s. 6d.)	strong crowns, per doz. 3s. 6d.	0 6
2013	" " <i>majus</i> (Solomon's Seal, tall), possesses the same graceful habit and capability for forcing as 2012 (clumps, 1s. & 1s. 6d. each), strong crowns, per doz. 4/6		0 6
2014	<i>Potentilla</i> , 20 in 20 double varieties, 30s.		
2015	" " 12 in 12 " " 15s.		
The Double <i>Potentillas</i> are beautiful, and so symmetrically formed, that when gathered, they resemble small roses, with petals of a rich velvety texture; they are quite hardy and exceedingly ornamental.			

NEW HARDY PYRETHRUMS.

Plants always ready to send out, and may at any time be planted out.

In May and June the new *Pyrethrums* occupy the same position as that held by the *Chrysanthemum* in September and October, therefore the name "Spring-flowering *Chrysanthemum*" has not inappropriately been given to them. The flowers are large, elegantly formed, and vary in colour from snow-white to the richest crimson. The habit of the plant is graceful, the foliage elegant, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. The hardiness of this plant is beyond all doubt, having stood uninjured without the slightest protection during the recent series of unusually severe winters. In herbaceous borders, in front of shrubs, and in situations where variety of colour is important, *Pyrethrums* are matchless. As a cut flower for vases and table decoration the blossoms are of the greatest value, and last in water longer than any other flower. At Flower Shows in May and June the *Pyrethrum* is one of the most attractive amongst cut flowers.

In addition to the early summer display, the *Pyrethrum* if cut back and encouraged to make vigorous growth in Summer, it will again flower profusely in Autumn.

Our Annual Exhibitions of these flowers at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and at King Street, always attract much attention.

[Barr and Son,



2016	12 in 12.....	very fine varieties,	7/6;	extra fine 10/6
2017	25 in 25.....	" "	17/6;	" " 22/6
2018	50 in 50.....	" "	30/-;	" " 42/-
2019	Selections, 3 plants each var., for extensive planting,		per 100,	50/-, 60/-, & 70/-

2020 Achilles, *purple, tinged with rose*
2021 Amethyst, *amethyst, petals tipped with white, 1/-*
2022 Bonamy, *white, centre-petals yellow*
2023 Boule de Neige, *snow-white*
2024 Brilliant, *rich rosy purple, 1/-*
2025 Candidum plenum, *pure white*
2026 Capitula Boyton, *rose-purple, 1/-*
2027 Captain Nares, *rose-crimson, 1/-*
2028 Carminatum plenum, *crimson-carmine*
2029 Ceres, *blush*
2030 Cleopatra, *yellow, tipped white, 1/-*
2031 Coquette, *rose-lilac*
2032 Delicatum, *white*
2033 Diana, *purple-rose, tipped yellow, 1/-*
2034 Dr. Livingstone, *blush, 1/-*
2035 Duchess of Edinburgh, *mauve*
2036 Emile Lemolne, *crimson-purple, tipped with golden-yellow, 1/-*
2037 Eximium, *rose-lilac, 1/-*
2038 Flore, *light rose*
2039 Fulgens plenissimum, *purple-carmine*
2040 Glathée, *deep rose, shading to carmine*
2041 Gloire de Stalle, *glowing purple-carmine, 1/-*
2042 Gustave Heitz, *rosy red, 1/-*
2043 Haage et Schmidt, *rose-pink, centre blush*
2044 Hermann Stenger, *deep rose-lilac*
2045 Imbricatum plenum, *rich purple-carmine*
2046 Iturbide, *purple-carmine, 1/-*
2047 Iveryanum, *rosy carmine*
2048 I. N. Twrdy, *amaranth, tipped golden-yellow*
2049 Kreimhilda, *blush-rose, yellow centre*
2050 La Belle Blonde, *pure white*
2051 La Vestale, *white, slightly tinged with rose*
2052 Lady Blanche, *delicate blush, 1/-*
2053 Le Dante, *carmine-rose, golden centre*
2054 Lischen, *lilac-rose, orange centre, 1/-*

2055 Madame Billiard, *white, tinged with rose*
2056 Madame Galli Marie, *blush, buff centre*
2057 Madame Munier, *blush-pink*
2058 Madlle. Patti, *carmine-rose, 1/-*
2059 Marchioness of Lorne, *purple, golden centre*
2060 Michael Buckner, *rich glowing crimson, 1/-*
2061 Minerva, *rose-pink*
2062 Mont Blanc, *white*
2063 Mons. Barral, *magenta-crimson*
2064 Mrs. Dix, *delicate blush, 1/-*
2065 Multiflorum, *carmine-magenta*
2066 Ne Plus Ultra, *delicate blush-white, 1/-*
2067 Neptune, *rose-lilac, yellow centre*
2068 Niveum plenum, *pure white, 1/-*
2069 Paul Journu, *rose, shading to lilac*
2070 Penelope, *French white, yellow centre*
2071 Perfectum, *rose-lilac, 1/6*
2072 Placidum, *blush, 1/6*
2073 Princess Charlotte, *rose, shading to carmine*
2074 Princess of Wales, *white, tinged blush-rose, 1/-*
2075 Prince Teck, *brilliant purple-erimson*
2076 Princess de Metternich, *pure white, 1/-*
2077 Progress, *rich purple-magenta*
2078 Rembrandt, *purple, shading to lilac*
2079 Rev. J. Dix, *carmine, shading to rose*
2080 Roseum magnificum, *rose, shading to purple*
2081 Roseum plenum, *rose, shading to carmine, 1/-*
2082 Rubrum plenum, *rosy red, 1/-*
2083 Sappho, *white, tinged rose, 1/-*
2084 Solfaterra, *sulphur and white, 1/-*
2085 Spectabile, *magenta-rose*
2086 Uzzlel, *pink, 1/-*
2087 Virginal, *white, orange centre*
2088 Vole Lactée, *white, tinged with rose*
2089 Wilhelm Kramer, *rose-carmine,*

OUR OWN SELECTION.

Purchasers can make the

2092 Achilles, *purple, centre carmine and yellow*
2093 Alexander, *crimson-purple, centre rose*
2094 Alice, *white, tinged rose*
2095 Alcibiades, *purple, rose centre*
2096 Andromeda, *rose-lilac, centre deep rose*
2097 Arnida, *white, centre rose*
2098 Bouquet Rose, *deep rose, light rose centre*
2099 Charles Baltet, *rose-carmine, yellow centre*
2100 Cleopatra, *blush, centre yellow*
2101 Cleo, *blush, centre white*
2102 Cleon, *magenta-crimson, centre yellow*
2103 Comte de Montbron, *rose-lilac*
2104 Deese, *purple, centre rose*
2105 Duchesse des Fleurs, *blush, centre white*
2106 Elsie, *purple, carmine centre*
2107 Elegantissimum, *deep rose, light rose centre*
2108 Florence, *pink, centre blush*
2109 Fortune, *blush, centre yellow*
2110 Galopin, *purple, centre rose*
2111 Gertrude, *carmine*

2112 Hannibal, *rose-purple*
2113 Hudibras, *crimson, centre yellow*
2114 Kermesinum, *crimson-purple*
2115 La Superbe, *rose-purple*
2116 Jane, *magenta, rose centre*
2117 Imperatrice Charlotte, *white, tinged rose*
2118 Miss Plink, *purple-crimson, centre rose*
2119 Modèle, *purple-crimson, rose centre*
2120 Nelly, *purple-rose, centre tipped white*
2121 Nemesis, *lilac-carmine*
2122 Peau Rouge, *rich rose-crimson*
2123 Prince George, *purple, centre tipped white*
2124 Prince of Wales, *crimson-purple, centre yellow, 1/6*
2125 Princess Louise, *blush*
2126 Roseum, *rose-carmine*
2127 Ruberrimum, *deep rose, carmine centre*
2128 Rubrum perfectum, *rich crimson*
2129 Rubrum, *rich crimson, carmine centre*
2130 Tattle, *purple-crimson*
2131 Topsy, *magenta, golden centr*

2132 12 in 12 very fine varieties, 6/; extra fine, 9/ | 2133 25 in 25 very fine varieties, 15/; extra fine, 21/

Ranunculus, Persian, Turban, and Turco-Persian, see pp. 27 & 28.

2134	<i>Romulea rosea</i> , rose, very beautiful, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz.	4s. 6d.	o	6
2135	„ <i>speciosa</i> , carmine, very beautiful, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	„	4s. 6d.	o	6
2136	„ <i>bulbocodium</i> var., collected on the Pyrenees	„	4s. 6d.	o	6

The mass of white & numerous beautiful satiny flowers. A fine pot plant.

2137 **Roscoea purpurea*, a very rare greenhouse bulb with purple flowers and grassy foliage, 1 ft. 3 6
2138 *Roses, Dwarf varieties, Perpetuals, Tea, Mosses, etc.per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18s.
2139 * " Standard " " " " per dozen, price on application.
2140 * " Climbing varieties, assorted " " "per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18s.

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

		each—s.	d.
2141	* <i>Salvia patens</i> , handsome rich deep blue flowers, 3 ft.	per doz. 7s. 6d.	0 9
2142	" " <i>alba</i> , beautiful pure white flowers, 3 ft.	10s. 6d.	1 0
<i>The blue of Salvia patens</i> surpasses that of all other flowers; the decorative value of this plant for mixed borders cannot be over-estimated, and as a bedding plant it is unique.			
2143	* <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> major. The sweetly pretty starry white flowers in spring, which are borne above the Coltsfoot-like leaves of this plant, are truly charming; plant in moist peaty soils and shady places; perfectly hardy, ½ ft.	per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
2144	* <i>Satyrion albidum</i> , white, 1 ft.	These are the beautiful Frog Orchis, easily managed in frames.	1 6
2145	" <i>carneum</i> , flesh colour, 1 ft.		1 6
2146	" <i>erectum</i> , yellow, 1 ft.		1 6
2147	* <i>Saxifraga granulata flore-pleno</i> , the beautiful pure white double flowers are produced in masses, and are very effective, quite hardy, ½ ft.	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz. 1s. 6d.	0 3
2148	* <i>Schyzostylis coccinea</i> , rich scarlet <i>Gladiolus</i> -like flowers in spikes. Quite hardy. It delights in a sheltered situation, such as amongst trees and shrubs. Established masses lifted in Autumn and potted, produce under glass a great deal of flower for months, 1½ ft.	per 100, 15s.; per doz. 2s. 6d.	0 3
<i>Scillas</i> , Early and Late-Flowering, see p. 18.			
2149	<i>Slayrinchium bermudicum</i> , blue and white, 1 ft.	This fine family of hardy plants should be better known in our gardens than it is; they have elegant foliage and Iris-like growth, with a profusion of flowers. <i>Grandiflorum</i> has large bell-shaped flowers, with a graceful grassy foliage.	0 9
2150	" <i>convolutum</i> , yellow, ½ ft.		0 9
2151	" <i>grandiflorum</i> , deep purple, 1 ft.		0 6
2152	" <i>album</i> , white, 1 ft.		0 6
2153	" <i>odoratissimum</i> , white, striped black, 1 ft.		2 6
2154	" <i>striatum</i> , very fragrant, 1 ft.		0 6
2155	" <i>sulphureum</i> , yellow, 1 ft.		0 6
2156	* <i>Smilacina bifolia</i> , a miniature Lily of the Valley, with bright green leaves and numerous spikes of pure white flowers per doz. 5s. 6d.		0 6
<i>Snowdrops</i> <i>Galanthus</i> , see p. 17. <i>Snowflakes</i> , <i>Leucojum</i> , see p. 18.			
<i>Solomon's Seal</i> , see <i>Polygonatum</i> , p. 44.			
2157	<i>Sparaxis pulcherrima</i> , a remarkable plant, with a dense elegant grassy foliage, from which rise graceful wiry flower stems 3 to 5 feet high, arching over in a broad graceful curve, from which hang beautiful bell-shaped flowers; quite hardy. Figured in "The Garden," 1881.	1s. 6d. &	2 6
<i>Spiræa</i> , <i>Japonica</i> and <i>Palmata</i> , see p. 19. <i>Sparaxis</i> , named varieties, see p. 27.			
<i>Star of Bethlehem</i> , see <i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> , p. 43.			
2158	* <i>Thaladiantha dubia</i> , a fine robust climber, valuable for covering arbours, bowers, etc., producing abundantly during summer, large yellow flowers per doz. 5s. 6d.		0 6
2159	<i>Tigridia canariensis</i> , petals yellow, cup yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	4s. 6d.	0 6
2160	" <i>conchiflora</i> , petals yellow, cup yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	4s. 6d.	0 6
2161	" <i>grandiflora</i> , petals rich scarlet, cup spotted crimson on a yellow ground, flowers very large, American roots, ready in December or January, 1 ft. per doz.	3s. 6d.	0 4
2162	" <i>alba</i> , a new variety, which has not yet flowered in England.	5s. 6d.	0 6
2163	" <i>pavonia</i> , petals scarlet, cup orange, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	3s. 6d.	0 4
2164	" <i>speciosa</i> , petals dark scarlet, cup orange, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	3s. 6d.	0 4
No flower is more gorgeously coloured than the <i>Tigridia</i> (the Tiger-Spotted Flower). The petals are self-coloured, while the petaloid stigmas and the cup of the flower are superbly tiger-spotted, so that the contrast between the lower and the upper part of the blossom is most remarkable. The flower of the <i>Tigridia</i> lasts only one day, but from the same scape comes a series of blossoms, each succeeding the other, and so maintaining the display for a long time; thus, from a group of plants flowers may be had from August to November. The roots may be planted in March, April, and May; or for pot culture earlier. We have made plantings as late as Midsummer, and we recommend this being done, lifting the plants in September, for the purpose of flowering under glass late in Autumn.			
2165	* <i>Tradescantia</i> , a remarkably distinct handsome border plant, in flower Summer and Autumn; the flowers range from pure white to the richest purple, with reds and blues 6 in 6 beautiful varieties, 4/6		1 0
<i>Trichonema</i> , see <i>Romulea</i> , p. 45.			
2166	* <i>Tricyrtis hirta grandiflora</i> , white, spotted black, and tinted rose, 2 ft. per doz. 4s. 6d.		0 6
2167	" <i>nigra</i> , black, spotted white, 2 ft.	4s. 6d.	0 6
2168	" <i>macropodium</i> , yellow, spotted black, 2 ft.	4s. 6d.	0 6
<i>Tricyrtis</i> , a family of New Japanese plants, remarkable for the beauty and singularity of their flowers; in every flower border these plants should have a place, and in every greenhouse they should be grown for winter-flowering; perfectly hardy.			
2169	<i>Trillium atro-purpureum</i> , deep purple per doz. 15s.		1 6
2170	" <i>grandiflorum</i> (the Wood Lily), purest white per doz. 15s.		1 6
<i>Trillium</i> (the Wood Lily) is a valuable plant for moist peat beds and shady places. Grow several together in a pan, and force early into flower. It is one of the most useful of white winter flowers.			
<i>Triteleia</i> , see <i>Millia</i> , p. 43.			
2171	<i>Tritoma glaucescens</i> , the rich orange-scarlet flowers, on stems 3 to 5 feet high, come in July to September per doz. 10s. 6d.; 9d.		1 0
2172	" <i>grandis</i> , the bright orange-scarlet flowers, on stems 3 to 5 feet high, come in August to December. per doz. 10s. 6d.; 1s. &		1 6
2173	" <i>Burchelli</i> , red and yellow, a very fine distinct species, 2 ft.		2 6
2174	" <i>Leichtlini</i> , apricot colour, with protruding yellow stamens, a very handsome new species from Abyssinia, Figured in "The Garden" under the name <i>Kniphofia carnosae</i> , 28th May, 1881, 1½ ft.		5 6
2175	" <i>Macowanii</i> , a very distinct dwarf species with orange flowers, 2 ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1877.		1 6
2176	" <i>Nobilis</i> , scarlet and yellow, very handsome, 5 ft.		2 6
2177	" <i>Saundersi</i> , bright red, 5 ft.		3 6
The noble aspect of the <i>Tritomas</i> (<i>Kniphofia</i>) is quite unlike all other border plants; from the midst of a dense root foliage rise stout stems surmounted with thousands of small fiery-red flowers; a grand plant for shrubberies and wild gardens.			
<i>Tritonias</i> , fine varieties, see p. 27.			
2178	<i>Tropæolum azureum</i> (rare), an extremely beautiful species, with rich blue flowers 7 6		
2179	" <i>brachyceras</i> , a fine yellow-flowered species. 2 6		
2180	" <i>Jarratti</i> , scarlet, orange, and black 1 6		
2181	" <i>pentaphyllum</i> , red and green, perfectly hardy. 1 6		

2182	<i>Tropæolum polyphyllum</i> , golden-yellow flowers in long trusses, quite hardy...per doz., 7/6; 9d. & each—s. d.	1 0
2183	" <i>speciosum</i> , rich scarlet flowers in clusters, quite hardy... in established pots, 1s. 6d. &	2 6
2184	" <i>tricolor</i> , scarlet, orange, and black	1 6
2185	" <i>tuberosum</i> , yellow and red, very distinct, quite hardy	0 9

Azureum, *Brachyceras*, *Jarratti*, *Pentaphyllum*, *Speciosum*, and *Tricolor* are remarkable for a slender graceful growth, well adapted for covering wire globes, trellises, etc.; *Pentaphyllum* is hardy, if planted close to a south wall. *Speciosum* is well known to tourists to the North of Scotland for its brilliant scarlet flowers, and wild graceful luxuriant growth; it is also met with in Wales and the North of England, festooning arches, and covering walls, fences, etc. In the Midland and Southern Counties plant in an eastern aspect, the soil and atmosphere being moderately moist. *Polyphyllum* delights in a sunny aspect, and looks best growing close to a wall or naturalized in wild gardens, where its long racemes of bright golden flowers nestling in the midst of rich abundant glaucous foliage is charming; quite hardy. *Tuberosum* plant close to a south wall, quite hardy.

2186	<i>Tuberose</i> , Double American, flowers pure white and perfectly double	0 6
2187	" " " extra strong selected roots (American roots, ready to plant in January)	0 9
2188	" " " "The Pearl"; this variety is greatly prized, being more dwarf than the preceding; flowers pure white and perfectly double...per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
2189	" " " African-grown roots; these are ready to plant from October...per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
2190	" " " extra strong, selected roots which usually give 2 to 3 flower spikes, each with 20 to 30 blossoms.....per doz. 7s. 6d.	0 9

CULTURAL TREATMENT FOR FORCED FLOWERS.—The growers for Covent Garden put the *Tuberose* single in 5 or 6-inch pots, and plunge in moist bottom heat, withholding water till the foliage appears, then giving it freely, growing on in a house with a high temperature, and a moist atmosphere, till the flower buds develop; at this stage, if the plants are for the conservatory or sitting-room, they are removed to a greenhouse temperature. The bulbs for early flowering should be potted as soon as they can be procured, and kept in a warm temperature, never below 60 degrees. The reserve bulbs for succession may be potted at once, and allowed to make root growth, or they may be kept dry in a temperature never below 50 degrees.

CULTURAL TREATMENT FOR AUTUMN FLOWERS.—Anyone can grow the *Tuberose* and flower it successfully, and so enjoy the fragrance and beauty of this much-prized plant. In March or April pot singly in 5 or 6 inch pots, and under the stage of a greenhouse or in a frame, plunge in ashes or cocoa fibre, and cover with 6 inches of the same material. As the plants spear through the covering remove them, and plunge out of doors under a south wall at first, giving a little protection at night, and always plenty of water; when the flower buds are formed remove to the greenhouse, sitting-room window, or hall. In June a portion of the plants which were potted in March or April should be planted in the flower borders. From the middle of April to the middle of May dry roots may be planted in the open ground in a warm, sheltered part of the garden, and in October those which have not flowered, lift, pot, and enjoy the flowers indoors.

Tulips, Single, Double, and Species, see pp. 14 to 16.

2191	* <i>Urceolina aurea</i> , a splendid warm-house bulb, with large golden-yellow flowers, tipped with rich green, and produced in graceful drooping terminal clusters	5 6
2192	<i>Uropetalum hyacinthoides</i> , rose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ... } The flower spikes of these rare bulbs { per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4
2193	" <i>viride</i> , green, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. } are extremely pretty. " 3s. 6d.	0 4
2194	* <i>Uvularia amplexicaulis</i> , golden-yellow, 1 ft. " 7s. 6d.	0 9
2195	* " <i>perfoliata</i> , golden-yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. " 7s. 6d.	0 9
<i>Uvularias</i> have elegant tube-shaped flowers in spring, with the habit of Solomon's Seal.		
<i>Vallota purpurea</i> , see p. 31.		
2196	* <i>Veltheimia capensis</i> , pink, 2 ft. } Handsome greenhouse bulbs, with fine flower {	3 6
2197	* " <i>glauca</i> , flesh, 2 ft. } spikes and wavy leaves. {	3 6
2198	<i>Velatrum album</i> , distinct white, striped flowers	2 6
2199	" <i>nlgrum</i> , distinct, dark purple flowers	2 6

The immense ribbed leaves, and handsome flower spikes of the *Veratrum* invariably elicit admiration; quite hardy.

2200	<i>Viola odorata alba fragrantissima</i> , a very sweet, white Violet	0 9
2201	" " <i>Belle de Chatenay</i> , the new double white Violet, very large	0 9
2202	" " " <i>cœrulea plena</i> , a sport from the white variety with beautiful clear blue flowers, quite new	1 6
2203	" " <i>Blandiana</i> , lavender, blue-striped, a very double Violet	0 9
2204	" " <i>Czar</i> , very large dark purple flowers	0 9
2205	" " " white, very fine large flowers	0 9
2206	" " <i>devoniensis</i> , deep blue, large single, very fine variety	0 9
2207	" " <i>King of the Violets</i> , extra large flowers of the deepest blue	0 9
2208	" " <i>Marie Louise</i> , lavender, white centre, double, winter-blooming	0 9
2209	" " <i>Neapolitan</i> , a beautiful kind for greenhouse culture; flowers in mid-winter	0 9
2210	" " <i>obliqua striata</i> , deep lavender, striped white, free bloomer	0 9
2211	" " <i>odorata alba</i> , single white, dwarf, pretty and distinct	0 9
2212	" " <i>Victoria Regina</i> , a very large flowered variety	0 9
2213	" " <i>Double Red</i> , a fine mauve colour	0 9
2214	" " " White, fine sort	0 9
2215	<i>Virginian creeper</i> , large-leaved variety	0 9
2216	" " small-leaved variety (<i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i>)	3 6
2217	<i>Wachendorfia brevifolia</i> , yellow flowers in abundant racemes	0 9
2218	" <i>thyrsiflora</i> , yellow flowers produced on a much-branched panicle	0 9
2219	<i>Watsonia</i> , 6 in 6 named varieties } The <i>Watsonia</i> is very ornamental, and takes the "	0 6
2220	" mixed varieties { same cultural treatment as the Early <i>Gladiolus</i> } per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4
<i>Winter Aconites</i> , see p. 18.		
2221	<i>Zephyranthes atamasco</i> , true, white	2 6
2222	" <i>candida</i> , white	0 4
2223	" <i>carinata</i> , rose	1 6
2224	" <i>ochroleuca</i> , yellow	0 9
2225	" <i>rosea</i> , deep rose	1 6
2226	" <i>tubispatha</i>	0 9

King Street, Covent Garden, 1884.]

These Swamp Lilies are a charming family for the greenhouse, and to plant under a south wall. *Candida* is quite hardy and beautiful as an edging. See plate "Garden," 1877.



Daffodils.

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dars, and take
The winds of March with beauty."
Shakespeare.

Daffadillies.

"Thy sommer proude with Daffadillies dight."
Spenser.

Daffodowndillies.

"Strew the green round with Daffodowndillies."
Spenser.

BARR & SON.